TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

VOL. L. TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1882. NO. 44

NASBY IN EXILE.

SECOND SERIES.

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VII.

The Old City of Worms and the Luther Monument—Speyer and Its Cathedral—Schwetzingen, Its Castle and Gardens—A Primitive Country Village—The Kind of a Man the Pastor Is—The German Farmer and How He Lives.

One of the oldest and most interesting cities in all Germany is Worms, on the Rhine. By boat the trip is delightful. As we sail down the blue river there is a fine view of Mannheim, flanked by the grand hills on the other side of the valley on one hand, and on the other the growing Town of Ludwigshafen, with its miles upon miles of factories, and just above the city, the Neckar, after having flowed for hundreds of miles through one of the loveliest valleys on earth, comes rushing into the Rhine, its clear white waters refusing for a time to mingle with the greenish blue of the great river. We pass fields of grain all ready for the sickle, the monotony being relieved by the long rows of Lombardy poplars that stand in straight lines like the grenadiers, guarding the fields that surround them. Two or three miles from Mannheim the country sinks to a level with the river. From there on to Worms the view is not at all picturesque or interesting.

WORMS.

In the olden times the now small City played a very important part in the history of Europe. Here it was at times that Charlemagne and his successors lived, and here in 772 the great war against Saxony was planned. This little place was the cradle of the Reformation that shook Europe to its very center. Here it was in April, 1521, that Luther, the greatest of all the great reformers, at the Imperial Diet, defended his doctrines before the Emperor, Charles V., six Electors and a large number of the most prominent rulers of the day. It was at this time that he uttered the words that have not yet lost their power: "Here I stand, I cannot act otherwise, God help me! Amen."

In the olden times Worms was a very prosperous City, having a population, in the time of Frederick Barbarossa, of 70,000. At the beginning of the 17th century it had dwindled to 40,000, and during the Thirty Years' War it was reduced to 6,000. It was badly used in all the wars, and when it regained its independence was annexed after the short-lived French supremacy, to Hesse Darmstadt. In 1815 it had but 5,000 inhabitants, but since that time it has improved steadily, and now has nearly 20,000, with a large number of leather and other manufactories, and an immense wine trade.

THE LUTHER MONUMENT.

Parts of the old wall built by the Romans about 431, and repaired and renewed afterward by the Franconian Kings are still standing, although the most has been converted into a splendid promenade. On this promenade is the celebrated Luther monument, one of the finest works of the kind in the world. In the center of a park-like enclosure is a massive platform, 16 yards square and nine feet high, of polished granite, and on this platform is a large pedestal, surrounded by seven smaller ones. On the central base, or pedestal, is another one nearly as large, on which are various episodes of Luther's life, in high relief, together with medallion portraits of his contemporaries, those in front, directly under the words, "Here I stand; I cannot act otherwise, God help me! Amen," being of the two Saxon Electors, John the Constant and Frederic the Magnanimous. On the right, under the words, "Faith is but the right and true light in God himself: in order to understand the Scriptures rightly the spirit of Christ is required," are reliefs of Luther's faithful companions and disciples, Jonas Jonas and John Bugenhagen. On the left are the words "Those who rightly understand Christ, no human ordinance will be able to captivate; they are free, not according to the flesh, but according to conscience," and beneath are portraits of the two great Swiss reformers, John Calvin and Ulric Zwingli. At the back of the pedestal are Ulric von Hutten and Francis von Sickingen, and under them the words "The Gospel that the Lord hath put into the mouths of the Apostles is his sword; with it he strikes the world, as with thunder and lightning."

The incidents of Luther's life in relief are: At the Diet of Worms, April 17 and 18, 1521. At the back: Luther affixing the Thesis to the Gates of the Castle Church at Wittenberg, on the 31st of October, 1517. On the right: The Holy Communion administered by Luther, and the marriage of the clergy. Luther joined in marriage by Bugenhagen. On the left the translation of the Bible and the Luther sermon. All of these reliefs are exquisitely done and are studies in themselves.

On these pedestals is the colossal figure of Luther, 11 feet 4 inches high, crowning the whole. The figure is standing easily and gracefully, the weight of the body thrown on the right foot. In the right hand is a Bible, on which the left hand is emphatically placed, as though the reformer were expounding from it his doctrines. The expression on the face, which is slightly turned upward, is full of the strength that sustained him in his great conflict. The figure is a marvel of the sculptor's art, being life itself.

LUTHER AS A MAN.

The sculptor did not idealize Luther, but put him in bronze exactly as he was in life. The face is wonderfully strong and aggressive—even pugnacious—and, while a deadly earnest one, is good-humored and has even an expression of suppressed jollity. It is sensuous to a degree, and shows a perfect combination of a lover of the good things of the world he lived in, and a man of convictions who had a work to do. It is the face of a man who could go to the stake for a principle without flinching, and who also could write, as Luther did:

"He who loves not wine, women and song,
Remains a fool his whole life long."

The figure is that of a very large strong man, with physical strength equal to his mental, one who had that steady, unflinching physical courage, without which mental endowments are of only half value. All the statues of great men show them to be physically strong. Brawn plays a very important part in men's lives. Few small men have achieved great things. An observing farmer, who was a great admirer of Stephen A. Douglass, was charmed by his powers of oratory, but remarked sadly: "He kin never be President. He ought to be eight inches taller. His coat tail comes too near the ground." Luther was a large man, and so were all of the determined men who stood by his side. They needed strength in every way, for they assaulted a power that held Europe in its grasp, and they tore away from it its most important countries.

If there is any truth in physiognomy and the face of Luther on this statue is the one he is entitled to, he was a man who struck the Church of Rome in the face, more because he would not submit to any restraint than because of any faith that was in him. He was a man who must be always at war with somebody or something.

If he had lived later and been born into the Protestant faith he would have attempted a reform in that Church. Such a man as Luther's face and figure show him to have been, must be in hot water all the time to be happy. He was a petrel on land—happy only in a storm. Had he not been a priest, he would have headed a movement against governmental authority. Had he lived late enough he would have fought on the barricades in Paris or headed an insurrection in Germany. He was a lover of freedom, a fighter for freedom, a John Brown in another way. It was well for the world that his pugnacity, heroism and love for himself and his kind had something worthy of his power on which to expend his force. He not only established a new Church, but he purified and made better the old. The founder of Protestantism, he was also the purifier of Catholicism.

CHAMPIONS OF THE REFORMATION.

At the four corners of the platform, on pedestals a little over eight feet high, of polished syenite are the statues of the mightiest supporters and promoters of the Reformation. On the right in front is that of Frederic the Wise Elector of Saxony, on the left that of Philip the Magnanimous, Landgrave of Hesse. At the back on the right is Melanchthon and on the left John Reuchlin, each a trifle over nine feet in hight. On a pedestal supporting the one on which the figure of Luther rests, and standing at each of the four corners are statues of the four earliest champions of the Reformation: The Frenchman, Peter Waldus, who died in 1197; the Englishman, John Wycliffe, who died in 1387; the Bohemian, John Huss burned at the stake in 1425, and the Italian Hieronimus Savonarola, who died in 1498. These figures are all seated and are a little more than five feet in hight.

On the rampart like wall that runs from the four standing figures surrounding the principal monument, are female figures emblematic of the Cities, that on the right being Augsburg, with the palm branch, Magdeburg on the left, lamenting the desolation of her hearths and at the back Speyer protesting against the tenets of the Established Church. On the inner faces of this wall are the coats-of-arms of the 24 German Towns that first embraced the reformed faith, viz.: Brunswick, Bremen, Constance, Eisenach, Eisleben, Emden, Erfurt, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Halle, in Suabia, Hamburg, Heilbronn, Jena, Koenigsberg, Leipzig, Lindau, Lubeck, Marburg, Memmingen, Nordlingen, Riga, Schmalkalden, Strassburgh, Ulm and Wittemberg.

This monument is one of the most extensive and elaborate of the kind ever erected. Most of the figures are cast in bronze and are wonderfully good specimens of that art. The memorial was designed and partly modeled by the celebrated artist Rietschel, and completed in 1868, after his death by Kietz, Dondorf and Schilling, of Dresden. It took nine years to complete it and the entire cost was $85,000, made up of contributions from the whole civilized world.

The churches, always the principal places of interest in these old towns are, in Worms, not particularly remarkable, the dom, or cathedral belonging to the same time, and bearing a strong resemblance to those of Speyer and Mayence. It is of very ancient origin, but there is nothing of the original building standing. The oldest towers are those on the left which were consecrated in 1110, the remainder of the building having been consecrated some 70 years later. The interior is cold and dreary. The east chair is very tawdrily decorated with marble and gilding, and, although some of the work is very intricate and elaborate, there is nothing tasteful nor pleasing about it. In the baptistry are some very good high reliefs in stone, dating back to the latter part of the 15th century.

THE RING OF THE NIBELUNGEN.

Aside from the Luther memorial and the dom, there is but little of interest to the ordinary tourist in Worms, and most of them either pass it by entirely or devote a very short time to it. There are, however, to the student, a great many places of interest in and about the place, especially to those who delight in old German traditions and folk-lore. In the space in front of the dome is where Brunhilde and Grimbild had their quarrel, as related in the Nibelunglied, in fact the most of the scenes of that wonderful production are laid in the immediate vicinity of Worms. On the right bank of the Rhine, directly opposite Worms, is what is now known as the Roengarden, to which are attached many romantic legends and traditions, those of the Nibelungen being the principal ones.

From Worms back to Mannheim the road runs through one of the most fertile parts of the valley, which is dotted with flourishing Towns, devoted to manufactures and the cultivation of the vine. Chief of these is Frankenthal, which was founded by the Calvinists banished from the Netherlands by the Spaniards in 1554. There is still standing there the portal of the Abbey Church, founded as far back as 1119, long before the present Town was thought of. From Frankenthal there is only a short run to Ludwigshafen, a rapidly growing and busy place of 24,000 inhabitants, situated on the Rhine, just across from Mannheim, whose rival it is, and whom it bids fair to outstrip in point of wealth and business. It is teeming with factories and all sorts of industrial enterprises, and every year sees it make rapid strides in wealth and importance. In 1848 it was a little Dorf with only a handful of buildings, and no trade at all to speak of. In that short time it has improved with a rapidity almost American.

SPEYER.

On the other side of Mannheim, through one of the best wine-growing districts of the Palatinate, lies the little old town of Speyer, one of the most interesting places, historically, of any in the Rhine valley.

This queer old town, with 15,000 inhabitants, has, in its day, seen some very stirring times. It was originally settled by the Romans in the time of Cæsar, but it was not until the fourth or fifth century that it obtained any prominence. In the beginning of the fifth century it was made an Episcopal See, and was thereafter frequently the residence of German monarchs. Several important Diets were held here, the most celebrated being that of 1529, under Charles V., which was the recognized beginning of Protestantism.

Although there are remnants of old Roman walls and parts of pagan temples still to be seen, the one point of interest in Speyer is the cathedral, founded in 1030, by Conrad the Second. The one thing that a tourist tires of most thoroughly is a cathedral. As a rule they are all alike. If there is any difference, it is in the date of construction, and the lies that are told of them. There are legends woven around each one of them, all fearfully improbable, and which nobody believes except the verger who shows you the concern, "for a consideration," and he only believes them because he has told them so often and so long that it has become a sort of second nature. When an old verger dies and a new one takes his place, it must be a trying thing for him to tell the old story. However, it is possible that they are trained in their youth, and are taught the business.

They are all after one general model, the details varying according to conditions under which they were built. The Strasburg Cathedral has imposing towers and the interior is full of wonderful columns and arches. At Cologne the exterior of the Cathedral impresses you with its massiveness as well as delicacy of detail, but the interior has the same columns and arches, and it is just as dreary as the one at Strasburg. St. Paul's in London is but a repetition, and as it is with these greater ones so it is with the smaller and less pretentious.

At Speyer it is quite different, and there is absolute enjoyment in its Cathedral. It may seem irreverent to speak of enjoying a place of worship, but when there is a building opened to the public for a regular fixed price, without which you cannot enter it, it somehow don't seem to be overly sacred, and dawns upon you more as a curiosity than anything else. It comes down to the level of a show, as it were.

The Cathedral at Speyer differs from all similar edifices in lacking entirely in gloom, and being light and cheerful. It hasn't the smell of a charnel-house, nor does it seem as though it had been designed for a prison. It has no "dim, religious light" about it at all, and in this, in my humble opinion, those who restored it did a good thing. As religion is calculated to make a poor human cheerful, there is no reason why its temples should be universally gloomy and soul-depressing. All other places designed to attract men are made pleasant, and why not churches? The Cathedral at Speyer is a delight, and the man of ordinary sensibilities does not leave it feeling glad that he is out into the sunlight again, for he finds nothing more cheerful and bright outside than he did inside. The old lady who was a firm believer in eternal punishment, and who said at an experience meeting that she knew that three-fourths of her neighbors would be damned, and it was such a comfort to her, would like the regular run of cathedrals, but no one else.

Passing through the Altportel, a fine old gate tower, the only relic left of the bygone days when Speyer was a free imperial Town, the visitor finds himself in the broad Maximilian Strasse, at the other end of which the massive pile, surmounted with its five high towers, stands, as though it were the guardian of the City. Approaching it the eye is attracted by the beauty of the three portals of the façade, the imperial eagle being over the one in the center, and the lion of the Palatinate over the side entrances. Above these is a large rose window with the head of our Saviour, crowned with thorns. Up a short flight of steps, is the Kaiser halle, which is the entrance to the church. This is a beautifully decorated vestibule, with high curving arches of ingeniously laid brick work, which produces a most pleasing effect. Entering the church the light, cheerful appearance excites admiration. There are pillars and arches, and naves and chapels, but throughout there is nothing that is gloomy nor funereal. The ground plan is in the form of a cross, and from the door, way up in the canon's choir, at the head of the cross, can just be seen between the pillars that nearly hide them from view, a number of very fine paintings. There are in the main part of the church 82 frescos by Schraudolph, all of them remarkably good specimens of this branch of art, among the best being the large picture of the stoning of the martyr Stephen, the drawing and coloring being wonderfully good. The principal choir forms a dome on which are painted with the most realistic effect the sacrifice of the lamb, the falling of the manna in the desert, together with groups of apostles. In the center of this choir is an elaborate altar of exquisite workmanship.

Underneath the church are a number of crypts which belong to the old building consecrated in 1039 and in one of them is the ancient tombstone of Rudolph of Hapsburg.

THE USUAL HISTORY.

Like all those places in the Palatinate the magnificent structure has passed through many vicissitudes. It was badly injured by fire in 1450, and in 1689 the French nearly demolished it, and in 1693 destroyed again the extensive repairs that had been made. In 1794 it was again despoiled, and converted into a magazine. In 1822 it was finally restored to its original purpose, and under the reign of Lewis I., King of Bavaria, it was beautifully decorated by Joseph Schraudolph, one of the first of modern German painters.

Surrounding the church, the large tract of ground that at an earlier date was the grave-yard, is now a park tastefully laid off in promenades and pretty plazas. Here is still shown the large domnapf or Cathedral bowl, which formerly marked the boundary between the episcopal and civic jurisdiction. Every new Bishop, after pledging himself to respect the liberties of the Town, was obliged to fill the napf with wine, which was then drunk to his health by the townspeople.

During the many wars that have so often devastated the Palatinate, Speyer has been particularly unfortunate. The city has been burnt, sacked, and pillaged time and again, but has always managed to retrieve its fortunes until it received the terrible blow by the French in 1689. At that time the Town was almost entirely wiped out of existence, and it has never fully recovered. True, the streets have been remade, the houses have been rebuilt, and everything possible done to obliterate the traces of that dreadful time, but after a lapse of nearly 200 years, it is a dull, sleepy old place that can never hope to have the importance and influence that it once enjoyed.

From Speyer it is but a short run to Schwetzingen, which is celebrated as having the finest garden-park in Southern Germany. At the northern end of the Town is a large castle built by Elector Karl Ludwig in 1656. It was destroyed in 1689, but afterwards restored and used at the beginning of the 18th century as the residence of the Electors. Back of this castle, which is in a splendid state of preservation, are the famous gardens, which attract visitors from all parts of the country. They were laid out in the middle of the 18th century by the Elector Karl Theodor, in the style of the grounds at Versailles. Since that time they have been added to and improved until they are magnificent. From the broad door of the castle there is a grand avenue of trees extending fully a quarter of a mile. Down this broad avenue are large basins in which are all manner of fountains, throwing water in fanciful jets high in air. The sides of this grand promenade are lined with the most elaborately designed flower-beds, relieved by wonderful fountains and beautiful statuea. Beyond these beds right and left are other avenues of trees, which lead to an immense semi circular arbor extending the whole breadth of the gardens.

A DUCAL CAPRICE.

The palace at Schwetzingen, which covers acres of ground forming a semi-circle half way around the great park, is not used at all now, except as shelter in the Winter for the flowers that make the park so beautiful in the Summer. It cost the peasantry of Baden millions of dollars. It was built from a whim of one Grand Duke and abandoned for no better reason by another. The gardens are maintained for the sole purpose of attracting visitors to the little town, making a show place of a Village that, otherwise, would be entirely unknown.

There was no reason why the palace should have been placed here, but after it was built, there seems to be no reason for abandoning it. But Royalty has its privileges, and that of building a palace once in a while is one of them. The tourists are, however, under obligations to the Elector Karl for having constructed a delight for them, and the present Grand Duke is very kind in allowing it to stand for the benefit of the Village. And so, as the present generation did not have to pay for the costly whim, the present generation seems to be entirely satisfied with it. It must have been a pleasant thing to have been an Elector in the old times when they could build such palaces and have such grounds for their delectation. And it is a better thing now. Since the unification of the German Empire the Kaiser and his Cabinet take all the worry of Government off their hands, leaving them with their titles, palaces and revenues, all in good shape. Mr. Tibbetts remarked that were there a vacant Grand Dukedom he would apply for the position. Alas for him, there are none.

FAR FROM THE BUSY HAUNTS.

If you want to know anything about Germany as it is, you must get away from the railroads, precisely as in any other country. The railroad brings all countries into the same kind of uniform. Your German railroad official is no more different from an American, in the essentials, than the track, but away from the railroads you find German Villages where it is German pure and simple. It is worth while to hunt them in their native lairs. We went down the road from Mannheim to a little station on the Neckar, and on foot toiled up a mountain covered with Government pine. On the very top is the house of the forester, and after partaking of his bread and milk we toiled down the other side and, after an hour's walk, found ourselves in a purely primitive Village, 15 miles from any railway, whose only communication with the world was by the road to the Neckar, and thence by boats to the nearest station.

A queer old place it is. The houses are of stone and brick, all on straggling streets, which commence nowhere and end nowhere, streets laid out without any purpose and without any plan. Little, narrow ways they are, paved with stone, the houses coming flush to the street, without an inch to spare for ornament or privacy. The entrance is invariably a low, narrow door, leading to a narrow stone stair-case, the cows being stabled on one side of the stairs and the other side used as a store house for fuel. The manure heap, packed very squarely, is outside of the door, and the second story, over the stable and fuel room, is where the family lives. These houses are, or were a great many hundreds of years ago, put down anywhere, and roads built to them. The Village has no plan, and was built, apparently, at random, like Boston.

There is a beautiful old church which was once a monastery, and in that is a delightful old organ, which somebody is playing all the time, either from love of music or practice. Our objective point was the parsonage, for we had letters to the pastor of the church. We found him a jolly, splendid man, with a delightful family, a man of great learning and varied attainments, who spoke a half dozen languages. How such a man could live in such an out of the way place was a mystery. But he does, and has, for a great many years, eking out his small salary as pastor by taking into his house a dozen or more boys from all parts of the world, whom he licks into intellectual shape.

THE VILLAGE PASTOR.

A most delightful man is the pastor. After making us entirely welcome to his house, he took off his slippers and put on his boots, and showed us the nearest way to the principal beer place of the village. Here was sitting the Burgomaster, the one merchant, the postmaster, and the chief men of the town, drinking beer out of enormous glasses, (none of your little mouthful glasses, but mugs that held nearly a quart,) and smoking long pipes, profusely ornamented and of much value. They were sitting very silently when we entered, for the principal men of this Village, like the principal men of all localities, are, as a rule, very stupid. Stupidity seems to be necessary to attaining principal places everywhere. The pastor was the wit of the Village, and they all depended upon him to entertain them.

Very glad were they when he entered, and he took the chief place at the table, as if by right, and he commenced the conversation, which was kept up very briskly, and very good conversation it was too. None of us could understand a word of it, but the laugh came in very frequently, and it was hearty and genuine.

The pastor had a very healthy thirst, and the number of those immense glasses of beer he could consume was something miraculous. It is not considered at all out of place for a pastor of a church to drink beer and joke with his people; in fact drinking beer and joking with his people is a part of his duty.

All the afternoon there dropped in, one by one, the citizens, all for the same purpose. In the grounds surrounding the house there was a ten-pin alley, and in the house a billiard table. The pastor played billiards affably with the burgomaster, beating him every time, showing that while he was well versed in theology he had not neglected the other branches of a liberal education. One of our party who had command of a little German, as he had of a trifle of English, made him comprehend that in England and America it was not considered the proper thing for a pastor to indulge in beer and billiards.

"I have so heard," was his reply. "But how do the poor men live then? What do they do when they are tired of reading and writing?"

A dinner at the little hotel, a purely German dinner without any French cookery, and back to the beer hall to meet our friend the pastor again. He was there, playing at some kind of a game of cards with the burgomaster, each with an enormous glass of beer beside him, and each smoking an enormous pipe. It was a curious scene. The room, kerosene-lighted, was dense with smoke, through which the figures of the score or more of players were visible in a sort of half-light. Right under the kerosene lamps the heads were brought in such lights as Rembrandt delighted in, while farther away the outlines were dim and misty. Ten feet from you the smoke was so dense that the figures of the card-players looked like shadows. The pastor and the burgomaster had played cards together every evening for many a year and we were reminded of the picture in the comic German paper. The scene was a cafe, like this, and the characters the same. This is the conversation:

Pastor—Burgomaster, why do I not see you more frequently at church?

Burgomaster—Oh, I see enough of you at the beer-hall.

It was quite twelve when the two had had enough cards, and wended their way home only to resume the next evening.

THE GERMAN FARMER.

It is an out-of-the-way, out-of-the world place but the people are as happy as grigs. They have nothing, but then they want nothing. They have nothing to live upon but then it costs nothing to live, and so the thing evens up. Black bread, wurst and sour wine or beer three times a day, makes up the bulk of their food, and there is labor enough to be had for that. As for clothes, that is a very simple matter. These villagers do not change with the fashion, they wear their clothes out. A pair of wooden shoes lasts a long time, and it costs but a trifle to get a new pair when they are gone. The stout breeches are everlasting, and the woolen stuffs the women wear are calculated for time, and would be for eternity if they expected to need clothes in the heaven they all expect. Tea is the woman's luxury, beer for both sexes and tobacco for the men. All this is very cheap, and they all enjoy it. They have musical societies which is a good substitute for the opera. They have their church fests which they do not attend in full dress, and they have enjoyment after their taste in plenty.

The population of Villages of this kind is made up mostly of farmers. The German farmer always prefers to live in a Village and to go out to his land, which accounts for the few farm houses you see. They are a gregarious people, and when not at work in the fields want society. At night they want to meet their friends, and sit with them over the one essential to German life—beer. They want to meet about a table—a long table—with pipes of capacious holdings, and mugs of tremendous size, and drink, and smoke, and talk till the time comes for bed. This would be impossible did each live upon his land, and beside the land they occupy and work is not large enough in one spot to make a residence on it possible. The little patches, 50 by 100 feet, more or less, are owned by different men. One may own a patch here and another half a mile away, or rent it, which amounts to the same thing. So the farmers live in these little Villages, and they have their little church, and their little school, and their two or three little beer halls, and they go out and do their work and come in at night, and after their supper get their enjoyment in the way that pleases them. They have everything convenient. They stable their cows in the first story of their houses—it would be inconvenient for the cows to walk up stairs—and they have the manure pile close by the front door, so that they know where it is and can take it away as they want it. Of course, the merchant, the lawyer and the pastor live differently, but this is what the farmer dwelling in the Village does.

The German farmer is a most excellent citizen, and an exceedingly quiet one. He takes very little interest in politics, for there can be no change that would not be the worse for him. He has to submit to his boys going into the army, anyhow, and he has to pay taxes to support those who hold they were ordained to tax him. He has about the idea that the railroad manager in America had in the days when fares were collected on trains. Whenever a candidate for the position of conductor appeared he invariably asked him had he a gold watch and a trotting horse. If he was supplied with these requisites it was counted as certain that he would steal just whatever they cost less from the company. The present Kings, Kaisers and Princes have palaces and all that sort of thing, and were there to be a change all these would have to be altered and repaired, to say the least, and in everything it is the land that pays. So he shrugs his shoulders, goes about his work, pays as little taxes as possible, drinks his beer, raises children, and is, taking everything into consideration, a very happy man. But he works. He is afield by six in the morning, and darkness alone compels him to cease to worry the generous earth. All they want is to have enough to eat, a good bed to sleep in and plenty of beer, and it is attainable to all of them. They live quietly and die, it is to be hoped, contented, and their children follow in their footsteps and do exactly as they did.

So they have lived for centuries and so they will live till some day a railroad will penetrate their beautiful valley, and staring modern structures will elbow the quaint old houses out of the way, and tourists will get to coming up to see them, and they will get spoiled for all purposes. It is to be hoped that the railroad will spare a few of these delicious spots, but they will not, they are all doomed. They will have to get out of the way the same as did those that preceded them. Whether it be well or not. The railroad surveyor, as well as the schoolmaster is abroad, and such villages cannot exist within sound of the locomotive.

TABLE MANNERS OF CHILDREN.

A Few Suggestions as to Etiquet for the Young.

Laramie Boomerang.

Young children who have to wait till older people have eaten all there is in the house should not open the dining-room door during the meal and ask the guest if he is going to eat all day. It makes the company feel ill at ease and lays up wrath in the parent's heart.

Children should not appear displeased with the regular courses at dinner and then fill up with pie. Eat the less expensive food first, and then organize a panic in the preserves.

Do not close out the last of your soup by taking the plate in your mouth and pouring the liquid down your childish neck. You might spill it, and it enlarges and distorts the mouth unnecessarily.

When asked what part of the fowl you prefer do not say you will take the part that goes over the fence last. This remark is very humorous, but the rising generation ought to originate some new table jokes that will be worthy of the age in which we live.

Children should early learn the use of the fork and how to handle it. This knowledge can be acquired by allowing them to pry up the carpet tacks with this instrument, and other little exercises such as the parent mind may suggest.

The child should be taught at once not to wave his bread around over the table in conversation, or to fill his mouth with potatoes and then converse in a rich tone of voice with some one out in the yard. He might get his dinner down his trachea and cause his parents great anxiety.

In picking up a plate or saucer filled with soup or with moist food, the child should be taught not to par-boil his thumb in the contents of the dish and to avoid swallowing soup bones or other indigestible debris.

Toothpicks are generally in the last course, and children should not be permitted to pick their teeth and kick the table through the other exercises. While grace is being said at table, children should know that it is a breach of good breeding to smouge fruit cake, just because their parents' heads are bowed down and their attention for the moment turned in another direction. Children ought not to be permitted to find fault with the dinner or fool with the cat while eating. Boys should, before going to the table, empty all the frogs and grasshoppers out of their pockets, or those insects might crawl out during the festivities and jump into the gravy.

If a fly wades into your jelly up to his gambrels do not mash him with your spoon before all the guests, as death is at all times depressing to those who are at dinner and retards digestion. Take the fly out carefully with what naturally adheres to his person and wipe him on the tablecloth. It will demonstrate your perfect command of yourself and afford amusement for the company. Do not stand up in your chair and try to spear a roll with your fork. Say "thank you" and "much obliged" and "beg pardon" whenever you can work in these remarks as it throws people off their guard and gives you an opportunity to get in your work on the pastry and other bric a brac near you at the time.

Jay Gould's Caution.

Philadelphia Chronicle.

It is said that Jay Gould can never be induced to stand on a chair and hang a picture. He remembers that was what another highwayman, Jesse James, was doing when he was shot.

For the Blade.

IS IT BETTER?

BY H. L. W.

"'Tis better to have loved and lost,
Than never to have loved at all,"
On golden head her white hands crossed,
Sang she sweet as wild bird's call.
All her soul lesped to her eyes,
Wealth of joy couched in her lips,
Cloudless were her happy skies,
And her sun knew no eclipse.

"Is it better to have loved and lost
Than never to have loved at all?"
On her knees her white hands crossed,
In her voice a plaintive call.
Pleading looked she to the skies,
Trembled sad the tender lips,
But the tears that filled her eyes
Veiled the answer in eclipse.

'Twere better never to have loved
Than only to have loved and lost.
Suffering's keenest pathos moved
All the words. By passion tossed
She beholds no haven yet.
Where her shattered hopes shall rise
Vividly through all regret,
Fleets of tender memories.

Wagon Wheel Gap, Colorado.

Written Expressly for the Toledo BLADE.

Throne and Scaffold

A Historical Romance.

BY ERNEST WARREN.

BOOK III—THE EARL.

CHAPTER IV.

THE QUEEN'S FRIENDS.

Godfrey, in leaping from the boat, had caught up a cloak lying in the stern sheets, and this, with lover-like care, he wrapped about Cicely's half-fainting form, not alone for the sake of the warmth and comfort it might afford, but also to shield from observation the dress she wore, which, although comparatively plain, was yet of richer, finer material than was customarily worn by the denizens of that part of London in which they found themselves on ascending the river stairs from the boat.

It was a part of the town which was strange to Godfrey, and the general appearance of the neighborhood made him wish devoutly that he had some better weapon than the plain oak cudgal which he carried.

The street was long and narrow, so narrow that the projecting eaves of the houses nearly met overhead, leaving but the narrowest strip of sky visible. The road way was roughly paved with large round stones, and down the center ran a gutter of fetid, malodorous water which, stagnating in occasional pools, gave forth an almost insupportable stench.

This wretched thoroughfare was only lighted by such transient gleams as shone from the windows of the houses, which by their signs seemed mostly devoted to the catering for sailors, and from many of which proceeded such sounds of discordant, drunken merriment as to speak more favorably of the strength of the liquor dispensed within, than of the love harmony of the visitors.

Save for a solitary visitor, staggering from side to side, and yelling the refrain of a lewd, bacchanalian ditty, the lane was deserted, and Godfrey hoped at the farther end to find himself in some district with which he was acquainted, if he might have the good fortune to reach it unmolested.

But this was not to be.

From a house, which in size and external decoration was superior to its neighbors, and whence poured forth what was comparatively an actual flood of light, there reeled out a party of intoxicated roysterers, whose strange oaths and quaintly cut garments proclaimed them to be foreign sailors. They were men of some consequence too, for their attire, disordered as it was and stained with the lees of wine, was of richer material than that usually found amongst revellers of their class, and one of the party wore a light gold collar about his neck, while from the ears of the majority, rings of gold of more or less value depended.

"By St. Jago's fifth rib" hiccoughed one, as he made a lurch towards Godfrey, "we have something here worth the viewing. Stand aside, my young cockerel, there's dainty goods, I warrant me, beneath that cloak."

Godfrey, knowing that with a cudgel alone it would be the hight of folly to engage in a quarrel with half a dozen armed men, nimbly avoided the detaining arm stretched forth to stay his passage, and would have passed upon his way, but this the others of the party would by no means permit.

"By the seven Kings of Cologne no damsel passes us this night that pays not the toll with her lips," cried another, and the men, with as steady a gait as they could assume for the nonce, ranged themselves across the narrow roadway.

Godfrey grasped his cudgel firmly in his right hand and spoke never a word.

Warily he watched his opportunity to dash through, and make good his escape, and as he noticed the men who confronted him, he did not fail to remark that he who bore the gold chain and whom by a certain dignity in his manner would seem to be their leader, kept aloof from the others and twirled his long mustache with a contemptuous air though he made no effort, either by word or deed, to hinder his associates from their intention.

"Let me pass," cried Godfrey, his eyes flashing fire when he found himself confronted by the entire band.

Cicely shrank close to him for protection and hid her face in the folds of the cloak.

"Ohea, Meister," cried one, in a strong foreign accent, "Pass on, thine road and Heaven be mit thee, but ze damsel remains mit uns."

"Dare but so much as lay a finger on her, and I will not answer for your life," responded Godfrey, brandishing his cudgel.

The man thus dared, with a brutal laugh, stretched forth his arm, and plucked away the cloak from Cicely's face.

In an instant the stout oak staff descended upon his knuckles with such force as to maim his hand for ever.

He uttered a cry of rage and pain, and his companions drew their swords.

Then Godfrey, fully realizing the awkwardness of the position in which he found himself, thrust Cicely into a doorway, and, standing in front of her, awaited the attack, calm, defiant, resolute, as if he were fully armed and about to encounter a single foe within the lists.

Had they been sober his life must of necessity have been forfeited in a few minutes, but the state they were in rendered their assault less dangerous, and Godfrey, watching in the uncertain light for the flashing of the sword blades, laid about him with his cudgel to such purpose as to crack a skull or two, and to incapacitate several arms to play with swords for many a day to come.

Cicely, shrinking into the darkness, offered up her prayers for the success of the knight she loved so truly, as well as for her own deliverance. But the blows dealt by Godfrey were so true and their effect so painful, that those who could still fight, furious at their discomfiture by a single man, armed simply with a staff, pressed hard upon him with shortened swords, bent on wiping out the disgrace with his life.

But Godfrey never wavered. Firm as a rock stood he, his cudgel whirling around his head, to descend on arm or sconce, until at last his assailants, with many muttered oaths, were fairly repulsed and driven off.

Then it was that he of the gold chain advanced towards him with easy, listless, lounging gait, and again Godfrey stood on the defensive.

"Nay, nay," cried he, laughing. "I have no ambition to measure staffs with thee;" and there was an air of rollicking bonhommie in his address. "Thou hast read my boys here a lesson they will not soon forget. I admire true courage wherever I see it, even if it be in an opponent. I would that thou wert of our merry band. Hush! a word in your ear. I see the truth; thou and this maiden are not of the quality one expects to meet in this haunt, and it doubts me not thou art some young court knight, who has, perchance, run off with a goldsmith's wife, or maybe, a Maid of Honor from the Court itself."

"You are wrong in your conjectures," answered Godfrey, haughtily.

"Maybe, maybe, but yet thou art a brave lad, and I would e'en do thee a good turn an thou wouldst let me."

"I seek no favor of strangers."

He of the gold chain laughed.

"When thy beard is longer, lad, 'twill not vex thee whether it be friend or stranger who does thee service, so the service be done. Think not that I seek to pry into that which concerns me not, but thou art a brave youth, and should it be—as methinks is likely—that a trip away from England might serve thy purpose, I have as good a craft as ever sailed the seas within gunshot of the Tower, and I sail in four days' time."

"You have a vessel in the stream?"

"Aye, my lad, which will put thee and the damsel here ashore in another land, where, like enough, fortune awaits so dauntless a fighter."

"Not now—not to-night—I cannot, there be matters of which it becomes me not to speak to one I know not, which demand attention, but—in four days you say?"

"Aye, the 14th of the month I sail at the first tide of the morning. To prove to thee I am in earnest, take this chain," and he threw the gold links about Godfrey's neck. "If I be not here, there is not a sailor in this stinking alley who will not recognize the sign, and—dare not disobey it."

"And if I come hither with this maiden will this chain secure me passage to other shores?"

"Aye, that will it."

"In four days?"

"Come when thou wilt, thou shalt find safe asylum on board my craft, and as good a stoop of wine as thou hast heart to crack."

"I thank you much," replied Godfrey gravely, "as, indeed, does this, my companion, for whose dear sake I am sorely tempted to accept your offer."

"In very truth I am most grateful," said Cicely, in low, musical voice. "If it must be that we, for no fault of our own, are driven to seek home, food and shelter in a strange land, I would fain that we made start as *soon* as may be, for here in England we know naught but sorrow and misery."

"Tut, tut," laughed the Captain, "a brave man and a pretty wench can do what they will with me. But now, an ye will not come aboard with me this night, I will bid you good e'en."

Then with a careless salute, negligently beckoning to his men, he passed down the lane in the direction of the river, while Godfrey with Cicely on his arm, pursuing their way, soon reached a broader and cleanlier thoroughfare, which led them in a very short time to the famous Eastcheap, and to the door of Elias Ottwell, the mercer, jeweler and usurer.

"The saints be praised," cried the old man, as in response to a peculiar knock, he opened the door and held a horn lantern up to the young Knight's face to satisfy himself, that it was in truth his lodger, who had returned to him. Then he caught sight of Cicely, and started in astonishment at her marvelous beauty, "and thou hast rescued the damsel," he exclaimed; "wonderful! most wonderful! But come within, come within, 'tis not wise to draw attention in the public road."

Leading the way, he conducted the pair into the small back room, which was occupied only by his daughter.

"Joan, Joan," said Master Ottwell, with a slight tremor in his voice, "our young guest has been bold and brave; his boldness and bravery have met with their reward, and he brings us one who will share thy room, my child."

Joan, with hightened color, rose from her seat and advanced towards Cicely with both hands outstretched, but Cicely threw her arms around her neck and kissed her.

"I am pleased to see you, Mistress Cicely," said Joan Ottwell.

"Nay, call me Cicely," pleaded the other.

"You are very beautiful," said Joan in undisguised admiration.

"Most beautiful—most lovely," muttered the old man, "I do not marvel now."

"I do not wonder Godfrey should love you," continued Joan, as she softly touched the white, silk-like hands of her visitor, and looked with unspoken admiration into her liquid eyes.

"Did he tell you that? Has he spoken to you of me?" asked Cicely, and her peach-like cheeks took a deeper hue.

"Aye, aye, mistress, I warrant you he has," interposed Elias Ottwell. "If evil ever betides, if sorrow befall, if it should chance that even you should doubt his love, come to me—come to Elias Ottwell, and he will tell you what none can know better than himself how truly yonder worthy knight has loved, through troubles and perils, which might have shaken the heart of a less worthy man."

"I have never doubted him," said Cicely.

Joan turned aside her head and spake never a word.

At that moment a peculiar knock was heard at the outer door, and Godfrey, whom many perils had made quick to take alarm, sprang to his feet.

"What is that?" he asked eagerly; "who is it knocks here at so late an hour?"

"Friends," said

THE WEEKLY BLADE.

TOLEDO BLADE CO., Pubs

TOLEDO, O. THURSDAY, NOV. 2.

FOR THE LADIES.

Marion Harland is writing a history of Virginia.

The difference between a woman and an umbrella is, that you can shut up an umbrella.

"Doctor, examine my tongue," said a gay woman, "and tell me what it needs." "Soap," replied the doctor.

The Baroness Burdett-Coutts-Bartlett owns the smallest pony in the world. It stands 15 inches high, and is five years of age.

Mrs. Dozier, of Pennsylvania, aged 81, is charged with bigamy. Pennsylvania will have to fence in the old ladies.—*Cincinnati Journal.*

A Philadelphia bride found 17 full sets of dishes among her wedding presents. Her fashionable friends evidently knew she was going to keep a tav-ern.—*Philadelphia News.*

A woman is under sentence of 25 years' imprisonment for selling liquor in Rutland, Vt., that period being composed of 300 different terms for a like number of offenses.

An economic farmer's wife in Alabama having had a setting of eggs accidentally broken, patched the cracked shells up with paste and linen, and in due time the chicks appeared, as lively as if never disturbed.

The daughter of a Texas cattle king has just returned from Paris, where she says she walked through the Tuileries, and visited a ballet where she saw the statuesque Phryne and Catharine De Medici.—*Laramie Boomerang.*

"Do you subscribe to all the articles of the Athanasian creed?" was asked an old lady. "No, I don't; I can't afford it. There's a collection next week for the convention fund, and I can't do any more," was her reply.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

The neighbors of a woman living on Shade street, Hackensack, were unable to ascertain how she sprained her wrist until her 6-year old son said: "There was a polar in the house last night, and pap thought it was burglars, and he crept mum in front of him, and see fell down stairs."

The *Millinery Trade Review* says that the relations between employer and employed are taking a turn for the better. It is said to be the custom now for many of the larger manufacturers to furnish tea at the noonday luncheon, which gives great satisfaction.

Mrs. Mary Austin, who lately died at Washington, had 44 male children, 11 of whom survive. She was a doctor of medicine and surgeon, and served through the war with the rank of Major. Dr. Mary Walker is small potatoes indeed, as compared with Mrs. Austin, never having even had twins, while Mrs. Austin had triplets six times.

An Indiana trial to kill a little chipping bird was a good deal even as music as the trial of a dude to drop or raise a flower unconcerned in the foreground, and Pat was swiftly and noiselessly laid on the spine in the background. Picking himself up, and shaking his fist at the bird, he exclaimed, "Ye jisters, ye wouldn't a bit expect of yod tin at this end of the gun!"—*English Magazine.*

A London medical journal says: "The custom now is among ladies of 'ton,' to wear a tea gown, which, it may be explained for the uninitiated, is nothing more or less than a loose kind of dressing gown, the whole afternoon, and even when calls come to dine in it. As it is usually assumed by the wearer to dispense with the corset, the hygienic value of the tea gown is apparent. It has been stated that some ladies wear corsets even beneath the tea gown, but they are in a small minority. Is this custom to be the pioneer of other garments which may purge constriction the list of ladies' clothing, it should indeed be welcomed."

One great reason why many people get along so better in this world is that they are constitutionally tired. Not only the "professional" but breathing becomes a "burden" to them. Some even get where they can appreciate the words of the poet:

"There was an old woman who always was tired,
She lived in a house where no help was hired;
Her life of work and care were. Dear friends I am sure
Where sweeping ain't done, nor churning, nor
Aching—
Existing there will be just to my wishes;
For where they don't eat there's no washing of dishes.
And then there's no anthems are constantly ringing
In having no vote, will get rid of the singing;
Don't mourn for me now, and don't mourn for me never;
For I'm going to do nothing forever and ever."

PERSONS AND THINGS.

Kalamazoo, Mich., is one of the greatest celery raising centers in the United States, both as regards quality and quantity.

The London Academy pronounces Howells' "A Modern Instance" a depressing, dreary book, despite ability and good intentions.

Paul Butler, the only son of Gen. Ben Butler, will probably be a Democratic member of the Massachusetts legislature from Lowell.

Most any man can grab a gun by the muzzle and pull it over the fence or out of a boat, but the second or third time will leave the gun without an owner.—*Free Press.*

A species of cactus is made useful in Florida. The strong fiber of its leaves is formed into rope, the juice into a pleasant beverage, and the trunk, after the removal of the pith, into pails.

Some one has suggested that Saturday replace Thursday as Thanksgiving Day. The idea is not a bad one, as the combination of two holidays would be a satisfactory combination to most people.

An oil prospector was requested to give a judgment note for a debt he owed, but he may refuse, saying: "No sir, I will never sign a judgment note. I did it once, and I never was near having to pay it."—*Oil City Derrick.*

It is an actual fact that out of 20 old married men not more than two will ever get mad at home charged with flirting with pretty girls and among them all the theater or the range rather seems to please the other 18.—*Boston Post.*

According to a modern Greek legend, quoted by Count de Gubernatis, all the trees except the holm oak decided not to lend their wood to the crucifixion, and when they were tried broke to pieces. Of the holm oak the cross was made, and the rest is current.

Estimates of the damage done at Alexandria during and after the bombardment vary widely. Notice made by the owners of property is nearly 20 millions to be sent that an eminent authority has expressed a willingness to rebuild and refurnish the entire property destroyed for $6,250,000.

A frog fell into a pail of milk in a Concord town one night recently, and in the morning was found sitting upon a roll of fresh butter. A local paper says that the only explanation it can find to explain the phenomenon itself, had the frog made continuous strokes of his long legs churned the milk into butter.

Minden has contracted to sell Belmont and Leland enough of the bones at Canonchet to accommodate two grand hotels, getting them for as much as he paid for the whole, the receiving house to bear the expense of the whole of the farm, the splendid view, and two-thirds of the beach. It was a pretty good spec for one mutual friend.

The excuse that an Iowa young man offers for having engaged to marry two girls is, that knowing the fickleness of the sex, he supposed that one or the other would jilt him and he would be cured of a wife. But neither proved untrue, and on his choosing between them, the rejected one brings suit for damages.

The king of Sweden is a hopeful sort of sovereign. Some years ago he saved a large banking house, upon which a run was made without cause, by making it known that he had deposited his private fortune with the firm; and now it is said he has insured his life for 600,000 crowns to reestablish the credit of a tottering life insurance company.

In the Madras Presidency, during 1881, $7,000 was paid as rewards for destroying 1,500 tigers, 750 panthers and leopards, and 145 other animals; 1,392 persons and 8,938 animals were killed by wild animals and snakes, besides a million people and 3,000 cattle. The cattle killed by wild animals in the Presidency during the year are valued at $17,000.

Among the creatures which attracted Prof. Haeckel's attention during a recent tour in Ceylon was the great black scorpion—nearly a foot long—which he found to exist in such numbers that he collected half a dozen specimens in the course of an hour. Snakes were also noticed in great abundance. Slender green snakes hung from almost every bough, and at night the great rat snake hunted rats and mice over the roofs of the huts. Although these rat snakes are harmless, Prof. Haeckel considers it by no means a pleasant surprise when one of them, five feet long, suddenly drops through a hole in the roof into one's room, perhaps alighting on the bed.

REFORM—(A FABLE.)

LESLIE WAITE.

A bird among the boughs of an apple-tree was flitting,
A cat beneath the bough of the apple-tree was sitting;
Said the cat to the bird, "O you foolish little thing,
Do you think your life is given you to flit up there and sing?"
Said the bird to the cat, "I do not understand you;
Is there anything you want in this tree that I can hand you?"
"You're very kind," replied the cat, politely smothering laughter,
"But if a thing I need up there, that thing I can go after.
Come down, come down, and talk with me, and we will walk around,
While I will show how many things are hidden on the ground."
Then the bird called out, "I feel that I am safer far up here,
For I have heard you'd eat me if a good chance should appear."
"Alas! Alas! Oh, woe is me!" in grief wailed out the cat,
"Who in the world could ever hint a thing to you like that?
But I can see! Well, life is marred by man, my mighty foe;
His threats, intrigues, his scorn and spite follow where'er I go.
By friendship, peace, and pleasure, nay more, by very hope
I am abandoned; since with him I have no power to cope"
Lamenting thus, the melancholy creature turned away,
But the bird's warm heart was touched and he cried, "Dear friend, I pray,
Tarry a minute longer, till I ask who is this man?
Explain to me about his looks and habits, as you can."
Then the cat, stalking back in a kind of slow contempt,
Began, "Oh, he's a creature most homely and unkempt.
As to his form,—indeed, he is a very curious biped,
Without fur or feathers either spotted, plain or striped.
His habits, too, are singular; should I all of them relate,
You'd be surprised to hear that one could live in such a state.
Come, hop a little nearer, if you wish that I should tell;
Wh n you are such a distance, how can I talk as well?"
So the bird moved just a trifle, saying, "I'll stay here awhile."
And the cat resumed her story, with a sweet and meaning smile.
"Well, you must know that all these trees for us full good enough,
By this modeling creature, man, are declared to be too rough;
So he cuts them down and scrapes them till he makes what he calls boards,
And uses them to hide himself, with all his lumps hoards.
His coats from us hard-working and honest folks he takes,
And slips his changes off and on like no one else but snakes.
His very food he snatches from other people's hands,
Finding in all no better use than meeting his comrade.
He robs the fields of beauty, he robs the bees of honey,
He spoils the worl of everything, to make what he calls money.
Money, indeed! The worthless trash! It shows his degradation,
I'd like to know who eats or drinks such stuff in any station.
But worse, if he should see you touch that which he thinks his own,
He'd send something to pierce you, till you were dead as stone;
And as you fluttered down ward to sink beneath his feet,
Nine times in ten he'd pick you up and take you home to eat."
"O stay, good cat, don't tell me another single thing"
Indeed my life cannot be given only to sit and sing.
May we not band together and this tyrant man expel,
That through our fields and forests all things may yet be well,
I'll call my friends in company to talk the matter over
To-morrow morning early in yonder field of clover
And if you would assist by attending our convention
We'll gladly follow any plan which you may choose to mention."

* * * * * * * * *

And so at early sunrise to the field the birds flew blithely,
And so at early sunrise to the field the cats leaped lithely.
When, having at the entrance, embracing, met together,
They proceeded to their purpose with no comments on the weather,
And, to state attendant circumstances, with results, to briefly,
At the close, the whole assembly seemed consisting of cats, chiefly.
Just how it happened can't be told, but in all entirle condition
Matters existed in the form of *perfect coalition.*

SAVING THE TRAYS.

The Manner in Which it Was Done by the Small, Meek Man.

Drake's Traveler's Register.

The usual crowd of Autumn liars were gathered together in the store, occupying all the grocery seats—the only gross receipts that the proprietor took no pride in—when a little bleared, weazen-faced individual sneaked in by the back door, and slunk into a dark corner.

"That's him," said the ungrammatical hummer with a green patch over his left eye.

"Who is it?" asked several at once.

"Why, the man who saved a train from being wrecked" was the reply.

"Come, tell us about it," they demanded, as the small man crouched in the darkness, as if unwilling that his heroic deed should be brought out under the glare of the blazing kerosene lamp.

After much persuasion reinforced by a stiff horn of applejack, he began:

"It was just such a night as this—bright and clear—and I was going home down the track, when right before me, across the rails, lay a great beam. There it was. Pale and ghastly as a lifeless body, and light as it appeared, I had not the power to move it. A sudden rumble and roar told me that the night express was thundering down and soon would reach the fatal spot. Nearer and nearer it approached till, just as the cowcatcher was about hitting me, I sprang aside, placed myself between the obstruction and the track, and the train flew on unharmed."

The silence was so dense for a moment that one might have heard a dew drop. Presently somebody said:

"What did you do with the beam?"

"I didn't touch it," he replied; "but it touched me."

"Well," persisted the questioner, "if you couldn't lift it, and didn't touch it, how in thunder did the train get over it?"

"Why, don't you see?" said the sad-faced man, as he arose from his seat and sidled toward the door. "The obstruction was a moon beam, and I jumped so that the shadow of my body took its place, and—"

Bang! flew a ham against the door; and if it had struck the body of the retreating hero, there would have been a much bigger grease-spot frescoed on the panel.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary, the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

SPOOPENDYKE.

He Explains Beecher's Course to Mrs. Spoopendyke.

Brooklyn Eagle.

"I see that Mr Beecher has abandoned the ministry and quit religion altogether," observed Mrs Spoopendyke, holding up the pattern of a polonaise and wondering if it would come up high enough in the neck. "I suppose the poor man will have to speculate in stocks or write jokes for the Christy Minstrels to make a living now; won't he?"

"Who's been lending you a circus poster this trip?" demanded Mr. Spoopendyke, springing up like a trunk lid. "What patent medicine label have you been studying lately? He's only left the Society of Congregational Ministers because he doesn't believe exactly as they do."

"That's what I said," argued Mrs. Spoopendyke, laying the pattern on the cloth and beginning to cut it out. "He disagreed with the Congregational religion, and said he guess he'd go away somewhere and let 'em have it to themselves. I don't know what Plymouth Church will do without him, though —"

"Do!" ripped Mr. Spoopendyke, "do! it will set a rat-trap to catch him again! What do'ye spose it will cost? Got some idea it will hire out as a cook washer or ironer; no objection to going a short distance in the country, haven't yet. P'raps you think it will open as a hotel! Well, it won't; and it won't put on a long skirt and a short apron and go howling around like a lunatic asylum, either! Don't I tell ye he has only just quit the society of ministers?"

"I didn't suppose they'd hurt him," said Mrs. Spoopendyke, scratching her nose with the scissors and figuring out the allowance for the seams.

"Hurt him!" roared Mr. Spoopendyke, "of course they hurt him! They used to lay him down and walk on him, and they'd sit astride his stomach and play euchre on his chin, till he swallowed the joker, and then they fished for it with umbrellas until they choked him. Don't ye know the difference between a society of ministers and a religion? Can't ye distinguish between a practicing preacher and the church of God? He's quit the ministers and not the church! Got a tooth you can stow that idea in?

"Well, of course, the man had a right to pick his associates, but I understood you to say that he didn't agree with their religion. If that's the case, they ought to alter it, because a man like Mr. Beecher——"

"Alter it!" demanded Mr. Spoopendyke, "how're they going to alter it? Think they can put another flounce around the bottom and a patch on the elbows, like a dog gasted frock? Imagine they can make it a straight up and down, or a bell crown, by ironing it out like a stove pipe hat? It's the tenet of the church, the basis of the faith that he dissents from and as they won't change that, he got out. Does a streak of intelligence begin to dawn on you now? Think you feel an idea wobbling around in your back hair?"

"I see," murmured Mrs. Spoopendyke, "He just abandons religion and ministers, but he sticks to his church. I understand it now."

"Oh, you understand it!" howled Mr. Spoopendyke. "You've got your claws in it at last! All you want now is a row among the faculty and a gymnasium to be a dod gasted theological seminary! He hasn't abandoned religion! He's only announced that he don't believe certain parts of the Congregational faith! Think your mind is long and thin enough to penetrate that?"

"Certainly," returned Mr. Spoopendyke. "That's plain enough. He didn't like some things they did, and so concluded to leave those ministers to their own devices. But what is he going to do for a faith to keep Plymouth church going?"

"Buy one!" snorted Mr. Spoopendyke. "He going to get measured for one and have it sent home if the tailor don't disappoint him! Praps you think he's going to sit out in the back yard and pop over the first faith he sees running along the fence? Maybe you think he'll find some second hand faith cheap somewhere, have the bottom soldered up, a new spout set in, and palm it off on his congregation for new. I tell ye he sticks to the old faith with the exception of the atonement and hell! Ever read about the atonement? Got any kind of a notion about hell?"

"Of course, I have," replied Mrs. Spoopendyke. "I begin to see the drift now. The ministers wanted the atonement and—and—that other thing, and he gave it to them, and he's going to substitute Plymouth Church for those things, and let the ministers look after themselves. Now it's clear to me."

"Oh, you've got it!" yelled Mr. Spoopendyke. "There's the whole Christian religion in a teacup! If you only had red cushions and a rack nailed up in front of you, you'd only need an overdue mortgage and a fight in the choir to be a dod gasted fashionable church! Let it alone, will ye! Drop the subject before that wonderful intelligence of your's drowns me out! Another time you want to talk religion, I'll get a measly hen to listen to you!" and Mr. Spoopendyke plunged his head among the pillows and brooded over his wrongs.

"I don't care" murmured Mrs. Spoopendyke, basting the lining into the front of the dress, "Mr Beecher may not like those poor ministers or their religion, but that's no reason why he should leave them. He ought to show them the sinfulness of their ways and get them to abandon their hold on the bad place. Anyway, I'm glad he's going to keep up preaching, for the poor man has got a family on his hands, and I think I'll go Sunday and hear his explanation, if I can get this dress done."

ANOTHER MYTH EXPLODED.

A Pennsylvania Historian Says William Penn Did Not Treat With the Indians Under the Elms

Philadelphia Record.

The romantic story that William Penn, soon after his arrival in Philadelphia, assembled the Indians of his new domain beneath a great elm on the banks of the Delaware, and there entered into a treaty of friendship with them, which, although not bound by the sanctity of an oath, was never broken, has gone into history. The obelisk at Beach and Hanover streets with marks the spot where it is claimed the famous covenant was made has for over half a century been visited by the curious, who firmly believed, as does the world in general, that there could be no doubt of the authenticity of the story. Thompson Westcott, the historian of Philadelphia, however, bluntly says that the thing is a myth. "There is not," said Mr. Westcott, "one shred of evidence to bolster up this lie about Penn's treaty of friendship. There are no records of it anywhere, and no reasons to suppose there ever were. In short, it rests upon no more reasonable foundation than does the legend of the twins of Rome." In the State records at Harrisburg there is, however, a letter from Penn, which Mr. Westcott thinks casts some light on the origin of the story. It was given to Lieut.-Gov. Markham by Penn previous to the latter's first voyage, and was addressed to the Indians, offering them peace, friendship and protection. There is an indorsement upon this letter, stating that Thomas Holme did read this letter to the Indians, and as he lived in the old mansion house near the old elm which stood near where the monument has since been erected, this circumstance, Mr. Westcott thinks, may have given early currency to the Penn treaty story, which has been since strengthened by West's great picture.

Made a Good Husband.

"Sometimes" remarked Fogg, removing his cigar, "I wish that I had never been born, or that I had died in childhood." He puffed away for a moment or two, and then added, with something like his customary cheerfulness: "Well, I have not altogether lived in vain. I have made a fairly good husband for Mrs. F., a woman who never could have got anybody else to marry her."

RECENT LITERATURE.

"EASY STAR LESSONS," by Richard A. Proctor. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

Mr. Proctor remembers well the difficulty he had when a boy in locating the chief star groups from the charts and works in his father's library, and he has attempted to make the study much easier for young pupils than he found it. The maps in this book are arranged in sets of four, representing the stars as they appear in the East, West, North and South, at a convenient hour every night in the year. The hour varies from 7 P. M. to 9:30 P. M. The maps are arranged on a plan that renders them true for hundreds of years to come. After the author's introduction, the stars are discoursed on for each month in the year, separately. Mr. Proctor has the art of making science a pleasing subject for old and young, both in his lectures and books.

THE QUEER, THE QUAINT, THE QUIZZICAL. A Cabinet for the Curious, by Frank H. Shaffner. Robert A. Trippee, 1,117 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. Price, $2.50.

This is a remarkable book in its way, and the author must have peered into many an out-of-the-way nook not accessible to the general reader. It is an odd collection of the oddest kind of oddities, tersely and pleasingly presented, with a copious and well prepared index. It treats upon old and rare books, manuscripts, literary curiosities, comical blunders, queer laws and quaint characters, singular customs, rare relics, exploded notions, odd theories, strange prophecies, charms, amulets, superstitions, remarkable discoveries, interesting facts connected with inventions, together with a large collection of curious subjects relating to animal and vegetable life. Indeed the bit of quaint verse in old "black letter" which follows the title page seems to give us a fair glimpse at the character of the contents.

Oddities and wonders,
Antiquities and blunders,
Omens dire, mystic fire,
Strange customs, cranks and freaks,
With philosophy in streaks.

DRAKE, THE SEA-KING OF DEVON, by George Makepeace Towle. Boston, Lee & Shepard. 16mo. Illoserated, $1.25.

Sir Francis Drake, called in his own time the "Sea King of Devon," was one of the chief figures in that brilliant group of genius and valor which surrounded the throne of the maiden Queen Elizabeth. He was the foremost of the sea-conquerors of his age. Amid a throng of English captains skilled in every maritime art, fearless in encounter, dauntless in attack, and spirited in adventure, Drake rose to undisputed pre-eminence. As a buccaneer, ploughing the ocean in search of captures and plunder, preying upon the commerce of the hated Spaniards, pillaging colonies, and filling the hold of his ship with the gold and gems taken from the enemy, he was more vigorous, successful and ruthless than any corsair of that day. He was the first English Admiral to sail a ship completely around the globe; and a remote result of his famous and romantic voyage was the establishment of an English Empire in the Orient. He was the hero of the magnificent victory which the English won over the Invincible Armada in the Channel; and his bravery, which drove the Armada, burning, scattered and wrecked, from English waters, may be said to have determined the course which the civilization of the world—especially of the New World—would thence forth pursue.

NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

The *North American Review* for November presents an unusually diversified table of contents. "English Views of Free Trade," by the Hon. John Welsh of Philadelphia, is a clear and forcible exposition of the difference between the economic situation of England and that of the United States. Joseph Nellson, Chief Judge of the Brooklyn City Court, writes of "Disorder in Court Rooms," a subject of profound interest to good citizens at all times. Dr. Wm. A Hammond, ex-Surgeon General of the United States Army, offers "A Problem for Sociologists." "The Industrial Value of Woman," by Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, is a very able reply to an article recently published on "Woman's Work and Woman's Wages." "Advantages of the Jury System," by Dwight Foster, formerly a Justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, will command the attention of every thoughtful citizen. The remaining articles are 'Safety in Trusters,'" by Steele Mackaye, the theatrical manager; "The Pretensions of Journalism," by Rev. George T. Rider, and a symposium on "The Suppression of Vice," by Anthony Comstock, O. B. Frothingham and Rev. Dr. J. M. Buckley.

ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

The November number of the *Atlantic Monthly* contains a very interesting and characteristic paper by Charles Dudley Warner, describing "A Ride in Spain." The ninth paper in the excellent and candid series of "Studies in the South," includes additional information on subjects which the people of the country will be interested to know. George S. Wilson furnishes a valuable and practical paper on the Indian question. P. Deming writes another of his curiously-interesting stories, entitled, "Rube Jones." "Domestic Country Life in Greece," by Eunice W. Felton, is an attractive paper describing the rural life of the Greeks of to day. Mr. Hardy's serial story, "Two on a Tower," and Mr. Bishop's serial, "The House of a Merchant Prince," progress quite rapidly toward their completion, with no loss but rather an increase of interest. The number contains its proper quota of poems, reviews and the short and engaging essays of the Contributors' Club.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE.

The numbers of the Living Age for the weeks ending Oct 7 and 14 contain 'Some Impressions of the United States," part 2, by Edward A. Freeman; "Indian Society;" "Lieutenant Colonel Patrick Ferguson, a Career of the American Revolution;" "Moslem Pirates in the Mediterranean;" "The Lights of Magna;" part 3; "The Analysis of Humor," "Elizabeth Stuart, Queen of Bohemia," part 2; "A Venetian Medley;" "Researches in My pockets," "Whitehall, Past and Future;" "The Heroine of a Fishing Village," "An American in England Forty Years Ago;" "The Era' Expedition;" "Snake Charmers," together with the serials "Robin," by Mrs. Parr, "The Ladies Lindores," and "No New Thing," and selections of poetry. The numbers for Oct 7 began a new volume of this sterling magazine.

A Finnish Sect.

The German papers have come across a singular "religious" sect, so-called, and are writing it up *in extenso*, though its habitation is in remote Finland. According to the reports its principal dogma is the supremacy of woman. The members of the sect, whether married or only engaged to be married, are required to affirm under oath their willingness to submit in everything to the wife or betrothed, and to "confess" to her once a week regularly on a certain day. The majority of the members, it is related with considerable apparent satisfaction, lead a life of frugality and morality." The women, in turn, choose a "superior," whose duty it is to see that the men live up to their oaths, and to punish them in case they go astray. A similar set of reformers live in one of the Siberian provinces.

National Humorists.

New York Commercial Advertiser.

"What is your business?" inquired a city clergyman of a country youth with whom he was playing an innocent game of euchre. "Oh, I'm one of Nature's humorists," replied the verdant lad. "I fail to catch on," replied the dominie, unconsciously dropping into slang; "what are you giving me?" "Just what I said, boss," responded the boy. "Well, what do you mean by 'Nature's humorists?'" "Why, I tickle the ground with a hoe," explained the young granger, "and the earth smiles with plenty." The parson passed and the youth made it spades.

Certainly, Preachers Want to be Popular.

Boston Post.

A London paper demands "live preaching," and says the ministers should "pitch into" the vices of their hearers. Nonsense! A preacher likes to be popular as well as other folks.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS,

In Territory Contiguous to Toledo.

Tiffin, O.

TIFFIN, Oct. 26.—Our City was thrown into a state of excitement yesterday over the sudden departure of Solomon Wertheim, who has been for some years past in charge of Wineman's clothing house, on Washington street. Last night Mr. Wertheim was to have been married to Miss Ida Baltzell, one of Tiffin's first ladies. Everything was in readiness for the marriage feast. Not a word had been dropped by Wertheim showing that he rued his choice, until yesterday forenoon, when he left on the 9 o'clock train, going south on the L. E. & W. He returned a note to the store by the conman, saying he would not be back, and that they should so inform his betrothed. He gave no other reason for thus leaving than that his family were strongly opposed to his marrying outside the Jewish faith.

Sympathy is all on the side of the lady, and none, of course, for the man of so little principle, who would thus sneak off.

Norwalk, O.

NORWALK, Oct 26.—The Peak Brothers received seven tons of freight last night, which will go into their cash clothing establishment which they are preparing to open next Saturday night. They will hold out in the rooms recently occupied by the firm of Gandolph & Hilliger in the Latimer Block. Agent Town, of the U. S. Express Company, had his hands full last night on the arrival of No. 3.

Wm R. Strong, Esq., is off for a jaunt in Michigan.

The sociable given this evening at the residence of J. A. How, West Main street, was largely attended.

The new roller skating rink will be completed by Wednesday, and a grand opening held during the afternoon and evening. Special rates will be furnished those desirous of attending along the W. & L. E. This is a delightful and pleasant exercise, and will doubtless be largely patronized this Winter by our best citizens. The Norwalk Band has been engaged to furnish music during the season. The building is the property and under the control of Mr. E. F. Benner, who has employed Mr. W. H. Rex, of Philadelphia, to act as manager, in which city he has had much experience in rink management.

Mr. and Mrs. Dr. Charles N. Smith, of Toledo, are visiting friends in this city.

On the 1st of next month Mr. Wm Cleveland and a party of 10 will leave here for Wolverine, Mich., where they will spend the month of November hunting deer and bear. "Bill" is an old hunter, and does not go merely for fresh air. They will take a stove and all the paraphernalia requisite for camp life.

Defiance, O.

DEFIANCE, Oct. 26.—In conversation to-day with Mr. D. B. Turnbull, we learn that the Turnbull Wagon Works, of Defiance, have consummated their arrangements to locate in your city. This is a great loss to our young and thriving city. Mr. T. has done more for the growth of Defiance than any man ever in it. He employs about 400 hands. In 1876 he came from Napoleon, O., and located in East Defiance near the fourth ward. This part of Defiance contained but a few houses, and to-day is a thriving town of 1,500, and the population of Defiance was then about 3,500, and now we have 7,000. The people of Toledo can congratulate themselves on securing one of the best manufacturers in the State, and a man of excellent habits and reliable in every respect. His friends here, who asked their support in his success, knew their man, and success has crowned their efforts. The Turnbull wagon is acknowledged to be the best wagon made in the United States.

Henry B. Harris, esq., of this place, one of the most successful young attorneys, and well known to the bar of Northwestern Ohio, was married last week at Rushville, Fairfield County, Ohio, to Miss Alice B. Shaw. The happy couple have the congratulations of their many friends.

Blissfield, Mich.

BLISSFIELD, Oct. 28.—Our town was greatly excited yesterday by there being a paper thrown out for reading, headed, "Startling Facts for Republicans," which were freely handed to them on the streets and left at their various places of business by a man who arrived on the morning train from the West. He was very busy all day. At 6:30 P. M. about a dozen boys were started out with a bell, crying out the great Anti Monopolist and Greenback candidate for Congress would speak on the steps of the Drew House, on something of interest for every one to hear. About 53 men and boys were in attendance. Col. Drew, at 7:30 o'clock, called the meeting to order and introduced A. J. Baker to them. A. J. addressed the boys first, then spoke to the men—23 of them. The State was a great sufferer, or rather the people were, by Republican rule. *Again*, everything was bad, and he knew what he was talking about, (his hearers did not). *Again*, he had been a farmer, a merchant and mechanic. He was talking, and knew what he was saying. *Again*, he had been a blacksmith, and if the enormous tariff was taken off from horse nails the farmers could get their shoeing done for 10 cents a shoe. He knew it was a fact, for he had the papers in his satchel to prove it, etc., etc. *Again*, he was a candidate for M. C. from this district. *Again*, Col. Eldridge was the Democratic candidate. He liked the Colonel, but if the Democratic party, he loved so well, would vote for A. J., the Colonel would be left. The Republican candidate, J. K. Boles, may get a respectable vote, but don't you forget I am a running for Congress. (I guess he is). *Again*, the Lake Shore and Harbor steal had ruined the two great parties, and nine is coming into power, sure. *Again*, on looking around, the mass were gone, seven Republicans and two Democrats, and one Greenbacker. The candidates for Congress were left to hear their say, "I am done," which he did by thanking the mass for their kind attention, and retired in silence. Taking it all in all, it was one grand fizzle, and Tim Tarney is rightly named the "Lion of the Saginaw Valley." A. J. B might well be called the "Hyena of Hillsdale."

Norwalk O.

NORWALK, Oct. 28.—Miss Mary Sherman has returned home from Fremont, accompanied by her cousin, Miss Miller, of Chicago.

Len Andrews, of Ruggles, has been visiting at the residence of Judge Fox.

Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Sherman have returned from their bridal tour.

Several of our young people attended the lecture of John B. Gough at Oberlin last evening.

Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Williamson, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Knapp, Mrs. and Miss C. Kellman, L. C. Laylie, F. C. Wickham and many other of the alumni of the Western Reserve, of this city, have gone to Cleveland to attend the dedication of Adelbert College.

Mr. Charles A. Preston, a talented young architect of this city, arrived here to day with his bride.

A party will be given this evening at the residence of L. D. Strutton, esq., in honor of Mr. Ed. Sawyer, of Bellevue.

Two marriages were celebrated to-day in this city at the Catholic Church.

A party of 15 young ladies are going chestnuting to-morrow at Berlin Heights. Look out for dogs.

Lima, O.

LIMA, Oct. 28.—D. Strayer, of Layfeyette, this County, was yesterday sent need to 18 months in the State Penitentiary for stabbing one Israel Heath, of same County, last Spring.

The trial of the State of Ohio vs. J. S. Snow, for embezzlement, commences the 27th inst.

Prof. Escher, of Toledo, is here looking after his interests and tuning pianos.

South Toledo, O.

SOUTH TOLEDO, Oct. 26.—Mr. Robert Bruce has put a new roof on his house, on West Broadway.

Mrs. J. Neufer and sister have opened an eating saloon, or restaurant, on Conant street, north of the postoffice.

Miss Mary Spalding and Mr. Wm. P. Scott, of Perrysburg, united their fortunes on Tuesday evening, at the residence of Rev. C. Richards. We wish the happy couple much joy and happiness in their new homes.

Miss Addie Cogswell expects to start to-morrow morning for Oswego, N. Y., where she will spend the Winter with her brothers, Arthur and Meridan. Her many friends wish her a happy sojourn and will welcome her return to us.

Miss Helen McMuldrogh, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Richards and family, for three or four weeks, has returned to her home at Schenectady, N. Y.

The M. E. Social was held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Clark, last evening, 125 persons being present. Receipts, $8. After refreshments the M. E. choir furnished some very fine music. All present were well pleased with the entertainment.

Napoleon, O.

NAPOLEON, Oct. 25.—Mrs. H. Lewis, of Toledo, is visiting Mrs Jas. Stratton.

Mr. John Gates, of Mansfield, is spending a few days in Napoleon.

John Reiser, who took a load of cattle to Buffalo, N. Y., last week, returned to day.

Mr. John Young, of this place, caught a pickerel at Kohler's mill race last evening which weighed 12½ pounds. In order to get him he had to jump in the river and pull him on bank. This is perhaps the finest fish caught in the river this year. This no fish story.

Mrs. J. Beard, of Tiffin, is visiting friends and relatives of this place.

Mr. Stanly Jones, who has been working at Defiance for several months, returned to this place yesterday.

A party of young ladies of Wauseon (schoolma'ams) visited our schools to day.

Potatoes seem to be very scarce in this County. Farmers do not bring many in, and potatos command a very good price.

Mr. J. E. Kinneman moved to Holgate to-day. He came here no long ago from Tiffin.

The superintendent of the Wauseon schools visited our schools to-day.

Fishermen are very plenty; so are "suckers."

Tiffin, O.

TIFFIN, Oct. 27.—The Womans' Foreign Missionary Society met here in annual session yesterday. There were large delegations of visitors from the leading cities and towns in Northern Ohio.

The exercises opened with a devotional service, conducted by Mrs. Scott, of Bucyrus. Mrs Tim. C. Powell, of Toledo, occupied the chair. The address of welcome was delivered by Mrs. D. D. Begger and responded to by Mrs. Doolittle.

The Society spent the forenoon in the ring reports from Presbyteries and local organizations. The afternoon was given to hearing specially prepared papers from Mrs. Wm. Foulkes, of Fostoria; Mrs. Hopkins, of Orwara; and Mrs. Foote, of Perrysburg. The children's hour was a pleasing show a wonderful interest in missions.

The following gratuitously, but very should not be allowed to tap the water trough at the pump and cheat the poor animals out go there to drink. That is carrying fine arts too far.

Morgan Amway has a hog that won't let colts feed around her, as was evidenced the other day, when a valuable yearling, worth $300, attempted to chase her about. The hog turned and made war and tore the flesh badly on the fore leg near the shoulder, the result of which may prove the death of the colt.

Thomas Sourwine is putting up a new residence on a lot adjoining his grist mill.

L. H. Hopkins has returned from Mississippi, sick.

Norwalk, O.

NORWALK, Oct. 27.—Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Smith were summoned to Sioux City, Iowa, this morning by a dispatch conveying the sad intelligence of the death of the wife of George Smith, of Homthy, Montana. The remains will be interred at Sioux City.

NEAR NEIGHBORS.

Napoleon Signal.

Napoleon now has 30 saloons.

Apples will be an expensive luxury this Winter.

The Catholic Church will soon be ready for services.

The distillery has shut down, having run out of corn.

There is considerable work being done on the Wabash Road at this point; new cattle guards, new ties, and a general overhauling of the track is in progress.

It is rumored that there has been several saloon-keepers in Napoleon indicted for selling liquor to minors. Yes, they indicted saloon-keepers in this County, in a horn.

Very few cases tried this term of Court have been submitted to a jury, the most of them having been left to the decision of Judge Moore, in fact it is considered to have a Judge whose probity and high character is recognized and placed confidence in by all who have business before him. It saves much time and unnecessary expense.

Examination is now progressing in our public schools.

The Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway is building 3,000 feet of new side track at this place.

Deam's factory, which was recently burned, an account of which appeared in the telegraph columns of the BLADE, is up, and will soon be in running order.

Backus has leased the Central House for another year.

The slate roof is being put on the new schoolhouse.

George Goetz, of Toledo, was in town a few days this week.

Dr. Billhardt will soon have his weather instruments in full working order.

The second annual horse fair was not a financial success, but the management deserve great credit for the manner in which the programme was carried out. The gentlemen connected with it are all first-class, and we hope to see them succeed better hereafter.

Bowling Green, O.

BOWLING GREEN, Oct. 30.—We are having two Courts now in session, Common Pleas and Probate.

Judge Dodge is holding Common Pleas, and as usual things are running along smoothly.

The case of Ollis vs. Morse is being tried, argument to be made to the Court and Jury to-day.

In Probate Court, the Toledo & Indianapolis Railroad is trying to get the right of way through Bowling Green, and are doing all in the way who don't seem to be willing to take what their lands are worth. The Company would be able to settle with most of the parties if it were not for the influence of some Perrysburg parties, who are doing all they can to retard the progress of the railroad. Not because they are afraid it will do them so much harm as will do Bowling Green good, and among the few that is doing all he can against the road is one gentleman, lately a candidate for Congress. Probably he will be looking after something sometime in the future. But the road will be built just the same.

We, the tax payers, understand things are are lively at the Council meetings lately. Some of the Council are supposed to run things, according to which don't altogether suit *some in authority.*

Answers to Correspondents

We are obliged to remind our readers that there are endless classes of questions which we cannot undertake to answer, viz.

1. Those not accompanied by the name of the writer. The name is not required for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. All letters not complying with this rule find their way at once to the waste-basket.

2. Matrimonial advice and questions in gram mar, punctuation, etc. We are willing to give at all reasonable opportunity to ask and answer the questions on approved subjects, which in the judgment of the editor are of general interest or proper in the columns of the paper, but we have not the time, and the editor must be allowed to exercise his discretion in making selections from the mass of matter sent to him, so as to make the general interest.

3. Anything touching the reliability of individuals or corporations doing a general business, or an endorsement in two valuations, indiscriminately, and it is not our business to devote the time necessary to the granting of an individual or a firm in the matter of the count. y.

4. Questions whose inquiries are not answered in the paper the world do well to repeat may fail to receive an answer they desire, but the questions remain unanswered and sufficient reasons.

5. Subscribers will keep all matters connected with the business and editorial departments strictly separate and direct their communications accordingly. Questions intended for answer must never be written on the same sheet containing subscriptions or orders for books. Letters intended for this department should be marked "Correspondence" or "Department."

C. M. Sudbury, Wis.: Address Demorest's Monthly, New York City.

E. R. T., New Berlin: Write to the Commissioner of Patents for decisions, instructions, etc.

W. L. Baldwin, Williamsport, Ind., requests to send him a copy of the poem, "Abraham Lincoln."

J. F. S., Gove, Neb.:

Perhaps what is the Latin word "avis" in the beginning of it.

H. E. P., Lockville, Pa.: The old Electoral College had 5 votes; the new has 401. Under the Northern States had 221 and the Southern 180; under the new the Northern States have 183 and the Southern 153.

J. R. V., Fentress, Kan.:

Please tell us how many soldiers were surrounded at Sedan; also at Metz.

Answer: 50,000 men, 70 mitrailleuses, 400 field guns and 150 fortress guns; at Metz, 170,000 men, 66 mitrailleuses, 541 cannon, and 53 guns.

Correspondents occasionally ask us to make inquiry for an address, and add, "please do not give my name." We cannot insert such requests. Full name must be given, so that the answer may be sent direct to the party interested. We do our share in asking for the information.

J. P. R., Thornton, Ind.:

1. What are the religious faith of King James II. 2. Did he appoint the committee to revise the Bible? 3. Why is his version considered more authentic than other versions?

Answer: 1. Protestant. 2. Yes. 3. Probably from having been so long in use.

R. C., Brandale, Kan.:

1. From what House was Henry VIII. descended and what the name pronounced? 2. Who was the author of "Major Jones's Courtship?"

Answer: 1. Of the Tudors. The accent is on the first syllable. 2. Judge Longstreet, of Georgia.

J. F. C., Girard, Tenn.:

1. Is there a history of the rebellion complete in a single volume. Where can I obtain one? 2. Do I regard A. H. Stephens' as reliable?

Answer: 1. Mathews's History of the Rebellion, J. J. Cowan, Washington, D. C. 2. Yes, from a Southern standpoint.

Subscriber, Madison, Wis.:

What initials, if any, are engraved on engagement rings?

Answer: We do not know of any law governing the matter, but suppose about the proper thing would be the initials of both parties—something like this style: R. H. to L. C.

J. F. T., Mauzeville, Ia.:

1. Is there any difference between a foot square and a square foot? If so, explain.

Answer: There is no difference between a foot square and a square foot. After passing the first foot there is a difference, a surface two feet square being twice as large as one which contains only one square foot.

J. T. T., Elkhart, Ill.:

1. Who is what was the person that was refused the benefit of church rites? 2. Of what denomination were the churches that refused? 3. What denomination was the "Little Church around the Corner" that granted the benefits of the church to this actor when refused?

Answer: 1. Edwin Adams, theatrical performer. 2. Several pastors of different denominations were applied to. 3. Episcopalian, we think.

S. E., Cedar, O.:

1. Will you please inform me what qualifications are necessary for a proof-reader? 2. Could a good proof-reader readily find a situation? 3. How would one make application for a situation?

Answer: 1. Ability to detect and correct errors. 2. There are more applicants than positions; newspaper offices usually give the preference to practical printers. 2. Personal application would be the most effective way.

L. T., Albion, Ill.:

1. Where, when and by whom was coal discovered in the United States? 2. Please tell the number of colored people in the United States. 3. What is the President's salary per year, and also the Vice President's?

Answer: We cannot find any record of its discovery in this country. Stone coal was first used in a forge in 1808 by Judge Fell, of Wilkesbarre, Pa. Obadiah Gore, of Wyoming Valley, who had used it for 40 years in a blacksmith's forge, made a similar successful attempt. 2. In the census of 1880, Territories, 62,621—total, 6,580,793. 3. President, $50,000; Vice President, $8,000.

E. P. S., Crawfordsville, Ia.:

1. Please name our present Ministers to Russia, Germany, Russia and China. 2. Who are the Cabinet officers of all of these countries whenever they choose? 3. Have the Russians a wall surrounding their capitol?

J. T., To France, Levi P. Morton; Spain, Hannibal Hamlin; Germany, A. A. Sargent; Russia, Wm. H. Hunt; China, John Russell Young. 2. There are different emigration laws in the different countries. Generally emigration is under certain restrictions. 3. No.

R. S. McC., Globe, Kan.:

Will you please tell how to preserve dead birds in their natural form?

Answer: For embalming birds mix together five pounds dry sulphate of ammonia, one quart warm water and 100 grains arsenious acid. Inject enough of this into all the veins and arteries to fill them. The preparation for stuffing birds and animals is camphor, one ounce; corrosive sublimate, one ounce; alum, one half ounce; sulphur, one ounce; all finely pulverized and mixed.

J. S. C., Cattaraugus, Ind.:

1. Is there a ship canal between Lakes Erie and Ontario? If so, when and by whom built, and on which side of the Niagara?

Answer: The Welland Canal through Canada, from Port Dalhousie on Lake Ontario to Fort Colborne on Lake Erie, is 28 miles long, and admits the passage of vessels 270 feet long with a draught of 12 feet of water. It was built by the Canadian Government and has 27 locks with a rise of 330 feet. It is on the west side of the Niagara River, of course.

R. F. D., West C. H., W. Va.:

1. I wish you would state in the BLADE which is the richest man, Gould or Vanderbilt. 2. Who is the richest man in the world? 3. What was the debt of the United States at the close of the war? How much is it now? 4. Where is the Congressional Globe published, and what is the subscription price?

Answer: 1-2. Vanderbilt is said to be the richest man in the world. 3. The public debt was greatest in July, 1865, $2,773,236,173; it is now $1,644,120,-[illegible]. 4. Washington, D. C.; $8 for a long and $4 for a short session of Congress.

E. T. H., Independence, Kan.:

Was there any stipulations between Gen. Grant and Pres. Lincoln when he (Grant) took command of the Army of the Mississippi or the Army of the Potomac? If so please state what they were.

Answer: We have never heard of any "stipulations" between the two. Gen. Grant had the fullest confidence of the President, as the latter took occasion to say when the commission of Lieutenant General was presented.

W. P. K., Stanton, Pa.:

1. Who is our present Minister to France? 2. What does the BLADE think of the two factions of the Republican party in Pennsylvania? 3. Where can I obtain a good book on small fruit culture?

Answer: 1. Levi P. Morton. 2. That the Republicans of that State are able to take care of themselves, and will come out all right. 3. The American Gardener's Assistant is a very useful book; Wood & Co., 61 Walker street, New York.

E. S. A., Port Laverston, Pa., writes: "In your issue of Sept. 21, one of your correspondents asks for the name of a journal devoted to the interests of the Grand Army of the Republic. In addition to the National Tribune, I would here state the Keystone Reveille, published at Selinsgrove, Pa., is exclusively devoted to the Grand Army and to the Sons of Veterans. It is a 48 column monthly publication; subscription, $1 a year in advance. One of its leading features is information relative to pensions. Besides news for Grand Army Posts, it contains facts of interest for all soldiers."

Landlord, St. Paul, Minn.:

1. Has there ever been any National legislation in regard to the disposal of real estate encumbered by delinquent taxes? 2. When may tax titles be considered safe?

Answer: 1. Not that we have ever heard of. 2. At best they are unsafe. The different States of the Union have each separate laws on that subject. An uninterrupted occupancy of 21 years would extinguish any claim, excepting from minor heirs. "Possession" is always a strong point. In your own State the better plan for you would be to take legal advice on the point.

W. S. O., Useful, Mo.:

1. Who were the candidates at the Cincinnati Convention in 1876? 2. Was our lamented President Garfield nominated for Speaker of the House of Representatives against Sam. Randall in 1876?

Answer: 1. Marshall Jewell, O. P. Morton, B. H. Bristow, J. G. Blaine, Roscoe Conkling, R. B. Hayes, John F. Hartranft. Hayes was nominated on the seventh ballot, receiving 384 votes, Blaine 351 and Bristow 21. Wheeler, Woodford, Jewell, Frelinghuysen and Hawley were nominated for Vice President, but before the roll call was completed, it became apparent that Wheeler had received a majority of the votes cast, other candidates were by consent withdrawn, and he was unanimously declared the nominee. 2. Yes.

N. F. M., Belknap, Ill.:

1. What does the term "sand lots" mean? 2. Why is England called John Bull? 3. What is the name of the Mormon Bible and where can I get a copy? 4. Also a copy of the Koran.

Answer: 1. Kearney's followers, for want of a hall were in the habit of holding meetings on vacant lots, called sand lands, hence the term "sand lot orators," etc. 2. John Bull was first used as a collective name of the English nation in Arbuthnot's satire, designed to ridicule the Duke of Marlborough. In this satire the French are designated as Lewis Baboon, the Dutch as Nicholas Frog, etc. 3-4. The Book of Mormon. Lee & Shepard, Boston, Mass.

S. H. R., Buffalo, Tenn.:

Will you publish some statistics concerning the Lutheran Church in the United States, more particularly figures showing the number of pastors and communicants?

Answer: The growth of the Lutheran Church in this country has been very rapid, in consequence of the accessions by immigration. In 1823 there were returned 178 pastors and 900 congregations; in 1835, 22 synods, 535 pastors, 1,307 congregations, and 130,629 communicants; in 1860 36 synods, 1,193 pastors, 2,279 congregations, and 232,780 communicants; in 1870, 48 synods, 2,016 pastors, 3,330 congregations, and 396,567 communicants; in 1880, 58 synods, 3,687 pastors, 5,585 congregations, and 689,195 communicants.

J. B. E., Pearl City, O.:

Why is Pres. Arthur called General? Was he an officer in the late Rebellion?

Answer: When Edwin D. Morgan became Governor of New York in 1860, he appointed Mr. Arthur to the position of Engineer-in-Chief on his Staff, and he was after ward made Inspector General, and then Quartermaster-General of the military forces of the State, an office which he held until the end of Gov. Morgan's term, at the close of 1863. He conducted the duties of his office in equipping, supplying and forwarding the immense number of troops furnished by his State, with such success that his accounts were audited and allowed at Washington without deduction, while those of some of the States were reduced by millions of dollars.

T. O. R., New Athens, O.:

1. Can "Helen's Babies" and "Fools Errand" be secured in cheap form? 2. What is the difference between the original texts from which the old and new versions of the New Testament were translated?

Answer: 1. Write to Lee & Shepard, Boston. 2. The Committee, while giving much attention to the consideration of the Greek text as the original from which the revision should be made, did not confine itself to any particular manuscript or text, but used all, subjecting them to a critical examination for each passage, and selecting for each the form which, after such examination, appeared to be correct. While the whole number of changes is about 36,000, in the opinion of the majority of the critics of the work, doctrinal points have not been materially affected by the revision.

S. N. T., Lowville, Wis.:

Has Ohio an Industrial Home for Girls? If so, where is it situated and what are the inmates taught?

Answer: Yes; the Home is situated nine miles south of Delaware, on the Scioto River. The institution was founded in 1869. The farm consists of 189 acres, 40 of which are in lawn, and the remainder under cultivation. Its pupils are girls between the ages of nine and 18. At present there are about 150 girls there. These are divided into seven families, each family having a separate home, under the control of three officers, matron, teacher and housekeeper. These officers are under the direction of the Superintendent and chief matron, who are responsible to a Board of Trust for the successful management of the Home. The inmates are taught all kinds of plain sewing and housework, and the common branches in school. Statistics show that 75 per cent. of those who have gone out are referred and are leading respectable lives.

S. D. G., Hardin Springs, Ky.:

Please tell me how to make koumiss.

Answer: We find the following recipe in the Philadelphia Ledger: "Koumiss made at home costs about 15 cents a quart. Fill a quart champagne bottle up to the neck with pure milk; add two tablespoonfuls of white sugar, after dissolving the same in a little water over a hot fire; add also a quarter of a two cent cake of compressed yeast. Then tie the cork on the bottle securely, and shake the mixture well; place it in a room of the temperature of 50° to 95° Fahrenheit for six hours, and finally in the ice box over night. Drink in such quantities as the stomach may require. It will be well to observe several important injunctions in preparing the koumiss, and they are: First, to be sure that the milk is pure; second, that the bottle is sound; third, that the yeast is fresh; fourth, to open the mixture in the morning with great care, on account of its effervescent properties; fifth, not to drink it at all if there is any curdle or thickening part resembling cheese, as this indicates that the fermentation has been prolonged beyond the proper time. Make it as you need to use it. The virtue of koumiss is that it refreshes and stimulates, with no after reaction from its effects."

W. T. S., Rochester, Mass.:

Will you please publish in Answers to Correspondents a recipe for tanning small skins without removing the fur?

Answer: After having cut off the useless parts, and softened the skin by soaking, remove the fatty matter from the inside and soak it in warm water for an hour. Next, mix equal parts of borax, saltpetre, and glauber salts (sulphate of soda), in the proportion of about ½ ounce of each for each skin, with sufficient water to make a thin paste; spread this with a brush over the inside of the skin, applying more on the thicker parts than on the thinner; double the skin together, flesh side inwards, and place it in a cool place. After standing 24 hours, wash the skin clean, and apply, in the same manner as before, a mixture of 1 ounce sal soda, ½ ounce borax, and 2 ounces hard white soap, melted slowly together without being allowed to boil; fold together again and put away in a warm place for 24 hours. After this, dissolve four ounces alum, 8 ounces salt, and 2 ounces saleratus, in sufficient hot rainwater to saturate the skin; when cool enough not to scald the hands, soak the skin in it for 12 hours; then wring out and hang it up to dry. When dry repeat this soaking and drying two or three times, till the skin is sufficiently soft. Lastly, smooth the inside with fine sand paper and pumice stone.

S. T. Y., Jonesborough, Ill.:

Where is the capybara found? Give description of the animal.

Answer: It is the largest of living rodent animals, and confined exclusively to South America. It is more than three feet long, with feet so short that its bulky hog-like body, clothed with long coarse hair, almost touches the ground. The head is large, the lips thick and not cleft, the muzzle prominent and blunt; eyes small and high on the head, and ears small; fore feet with four toes, hind feet with three, partly connected by membrane, and ending in pig-like hoofs; tail wanting. The color is a dingy gray, with a yellowish tinge. The whole appearance of the capybara is so swinish that it has been called the water-hog. It is an excellent swimmer and diver, and able to remain beneath the surface at least 10 minutes. Its food is vegetable, and is crushed very fine. It is found in small herds near the banks of rivers. It is hunted for its flesh, which is excellent, both fresh and salted. When disturbed it makes a loud and prolonged noise.

T. R. M., Central City, Mo.:

What is the law governing the payment of pensions to inmates of Soldiers' Homes?

Answer: The sundry civil service bill, passed in August, contained the following provision: "That all pensions and arrears of pensions payable or to be paid to pensioners who are or may become inmates of the National homes for disabled soldiers, shall be paid to the treasurers of said homes to be applied by such treasurers as provided by law under the rules and regulations of said homes. Said payments shall be made by the pension agent upon a certificate by the proper officer of the home that the pensioner is an inmate thereof on the day to which said pension is drawn. The treasurers of said homes respectively shall give security to the satisfaction of the managers of said homes for the payment and application by them of all arrears of pensions and pension moneys that they may receive under the aforesaid provision." In addition, the McMahon clause forbidding deductions from the pension money by the officers of the homes was revived and re enacted.

J. N. D., Madisonville, Ky.:

Please give directions for plating and gilding without the aid of a battery.

Answer: Take one ounce nitrate of silver, dissolved in one quart distilled or rain water. When thoroughly dissolved, throw in a few crystals of hyposulphite of soda, which will at first form a brown precipitate, but which eventually becomes redissolved if sufficient hyposulphite has been employed. A slight excess of this salt must, however, be added. The solution thus formed may be used for coating small articles of steel, brass or German silver, by simply dipping a sponge in the solution and rubbing it over the surface of the article to be coated; the silver becomes so firmly attached to the steel (when the solution has been carefully made) that it is removed with considerable difficulty. A solution of gold may be made in the same way, and applied as described. A concentrated solution of either gold or silver, thus made, may be used for coating parts of articles which have stripped or blistered, by applying it with a camel-hair pencil to the part, and touching the spot at the same time with a thin clean strip of zinc.

W. S. T., Fork Creek, N. C.:

Will you give a few facts in regard to the early settlement of Brooklyn, N. Y.? Also give present population and number of churches.

Answer: Brooklyn was settled by emigrants from Holland, who had been sent out by the Dutch West India Company to colonize New Netherland. The first settlement was made by William Adriaense Bennett and Jacques Bentyn, who purchased in 1636 from the Indians a tract of 930 acres of land at Gowanus, upon which a dwelling house was soon erected. In the following year John Jansen de Rapalje, one of the Walloon emigrants who settled at New Amsterdam in 1623, purchased a tract of land where the navy yard now is, but he did not occupy it as a residence till 1654. In the meantime others, many of whom were Walloons, settled in this locality, which became known as the Waalbogt, afterward corrupted to Wallabout. In 1646 the town was organized by Gov. Kieft. Brooklyn was the scene of several memorable events during the revolution. In 1776, and for six years thereafter, several condemned hulks were moored in the Wallabout, and used for the detention of American seamen captured by the British. It is estimated that 11,500 Americans died on those plague ships. The shores of the Wallabout were full of dead men's bones, and for many years the tides washed out remains from the sand. The bones were finally collected in 1808 and laid in a vault near the navy yard. In 1873 they were transferred to a vault constructed for the purpose in Washington Park. For many years after the settlement of Brooklyn its inhabitants worshipped in New Amsterdam. The first church edifice in Brooklyn was erected in 1666, in the middle of the highway, now Fulton street. Its successor is the First Reformed Church, erected in 1835. The Episcopal Church was incorporated in 1787. In 1795 the church was reorganized and incorporated under the name of St. Ann's Church. The first Methodist Church was incorporated in 1794; the first Presbyterian, Baptist and Roman Catholic in 1822; and the first Congregational Church in 1839. The population of Brooklyn by the census of 1880, is 566 689. The churches number about 300.

J. A. D., Ligonier, Ind.:

I have read so much of late of articles being adulterated by the use of glucose, that I want some information in regard to its manufacture and use. Will you please throw some light on the subject?

Answer: Glucose is made at the factories from Indian corn by the conversion of the starch in the grain through the action of sulphuric acid, between 26 and 32 pounds being obtained from a bushel of corn. The corn is first soaked for two or three days in warm water, and is then ground on specially prepared stones with a stream of water. The meal is next passed into a trough, the bottom of which is made of fine bolting cloth, where the starch is washed through, after which it is led to large tanks and allowed to settle. After being beat up with caustic soda to effect a separation of the gluten, the starch is again allowed to settle in long, shallow troughs. Having been washed free from all adhering alkali, it is next beaten up with water into a cream and conducted into the converting tubs, which are made of wood, and are supplied with coils of copper steam-piping. In these the starch-cream is treated with dilute sulphuric acid, and steam is allowed to bubble up through the mixture from small holes in the copper pipes. This is the "open-conversion" process, and is completed in about two hours. In the "close conversion" process, which occupies about 15 minutes, the substances are enclosed in stout copper cylinders and subjected to the action of superheated steam. The conversion is sometimes accomplished by fermentation, but this process requires a much longer time. After conversion the acid that has been used is neutralized by marble dust, or by the carbonate of baryta and animal charcoal. The liquid is then filtered through cloth and animal charcoal, and is conveyed to the vacuum-pan, where it is evaporated at as low a temperature as possible, till the required degree of concentration is reached. If grape sugar is to be made, the process of conversion, instead of being stopped as soon as the starch has disappeared, is carried on still further to a point which can be determined only by trial. After concentration the liquid is conveyed into tanks, where the process of solidification is accomplished after several days. The sirup-glucose will not harden, except partially, and after many months, whatever the degree of concentration may be short of that necessary for the formation of sugar. Glucose and grape sugar are sometimes bleached with sulphurous acid, but the practice is objectionable on account of the liability of that acid to form by oxidation free sulphuric acid, and leave it in the product as a dangerous impurity. Glucose, as formed in the earlier styles of the process, may be considered as a mixture of several chemical substances, among which are dextrine, genuine glucose, and a substance isomeric with cane sugar; and it is on account of the presence of the last substance that the poorly converted glucoses are sweeter than the well converted. Glucose is used chiefly for the manufacture of table-sirups and candies, for brewing, as food for bees, and for artificial honey. The actual amount of it employed for any of these purposes can only be estimated, for its use is unpopular, and manufacturers are unwilling to give information on the subject. There are over 20 factories in operation in the States of New York, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa and Missouri, giving employment to some 2,500 men, and representing a capital of more than $2,000,000. Glucose is certainly used extensively and in an increasing degree in brewing, where the artificial product may be made to take the place of the glucose which is naturally developed in malting. All soft candies, wax, and taffies, and a large proportion of stick candies and caromels are made of glucose. A large percentage of all the glucose made is used in the manufacture of cane-sirup, and by reason of its cheapness, it has nearly driven all other sirups out of the market. Glucose is very extensively fed to bees, which eat it with great avidity, and store it away unchanged as honey. It is also put up directly in trade as honey—with which bees have had nothing to do—being put up by means of appropriate machinery into artificial combs made of paraffine. It is also used by vinegar-makers, tobacconists, wine-makers, distillers, mucilage-makers, and for some other purposes. Authorities differ as to whether glucose is deleterious as an article of food. It is held by those who have given special attention to the subject that glucose properly made is as wholesome as cane or maple sugar. One gallon of sirup made from sugar-cane has more sweetening power than four gallons of glucose sirup; consequently if cane sirup is worth $1 a gallon, glucose-sirup should be sold for not more than 25 cents a gallon.

Information Wanted.

H. A. Longshore, Coulterville, Ill., wants the address of Mrs. A. E. A. Cathlin and J. R. Longshore.

J. B. Clark, Fredonia, Licking Co., O., wants address of Alonzo Gibbs; last heard from in Mobile, Ala.

S. A. Short, Ashland, Ill., wants the address of Surgeon J. A. Hatch, 36th Ill. Inf., or E. W. Charles, Assistant Surgeon.

F. H. Basser, Keeler's X Roads, Washington Co., Tenn., wants address of Capt. John Shank, a native of Ohio; also of Hank Coon, a native of Kentucky.

Wm. Floyd, Peru, Chautauqua Co., Kan., wants address of Dr. Mitchell, at Camp Nelson, Ky., in 1861; also of Dr. Bristo, same camp at same time.

Wm. P. Gilbert, Dunbar, Otoe Co., Neb., wants address of any members of the Eighth Ind. Cavalry, Companies L or M, who knew him the last two years of the war.

W. B. Stoezley, Fort Scott, Kan., wants address of Capt. Henry Brown, 39th Ky. Mtd. Inf.; said to reside in Lawrence Co., O. Also address of Lieut. D. Germand, a member of a cavalry squadron raised near Mansfield, O.

Any one knowing the whereabouts of Isaac Russell or Roger Shearrer, once residents of Chagrin Village, O., now Willoughby, will do the parties a great favor by dropping a card to C. H. Crary, Irvington, Van Buren Co., Mich.

Information Furnished.

The address of Capt. Joab Squires is East Toledo, O.

Delayed Subscriptions.

It sometimes happens that persons order the BLADE mailed to them and fail to receive after a reasonable time has elapsed. Why this is will readily be seen from the following list of persons sending money for the BLADE and failing either to sign their names or give their address:

Letter containing 20c, signed by Andrew Cable, no postoffice, County or State.

If J. K. Richardson, of Berlin, will give his full address, J. D. Baker's complaint will be looked into.

If T. A. Lyon, of Plainfield, will give his full address the matter he complains of will be corrected.

Letter dated at Hilliman, Montmorency Co., no State given, paper to be sent to Wm. J. Ray.

Letter containing $3 for 11 names, signed J. Preston, no postoffice, County or State.

If Chas. Hoss, of West Salem, will give his full address his complaint will be looked into.

If S. W. Beebe, of Huntsville, will give his full address the complaint will be looked up and corrected.

If W. J. Harris, Tenn., will send his full address perhaps we can comply with his request.

If C. A. Leese, Centralia, will give his full address we will do as he wishes.

If Mr. Lee will give his full address we will try to help him out.

Letter containing 10 cents, signed A. Davis, no postoffice, County or State.

Letter containing 20 cents, dated at Allen, no County or State, signed Phillip Snyder.

Letter dated at Flat Rock, no County or State, containing 36 cents, to pay for BLADE for D. Moor, signed Nicholas Auer.

Letter containing 30 cents, no postoffice, County or State, signed Dixon Bartley.

Letter containing 50 cents, dated at Dorrance, Kan., no name attached.

Letter containing 50 cents, signed E. A. Rihere, no Postoffice, County or State.

If R. G. Humphrey, Mount Hope, will give his full address the complaint will be looked into.

Letter containing 60 cents in postage stamps, signed S. Wait, Red Bank Furnace, no County or State.

Letter containing 50c, no postoffice, County or State, signed A. P. Gett.

Letter containing $1.20, post marked Cumberland, Md., no name attached.

Letter containing $1.50, dated at Elpred, no County or State, signed by J. G. Sanford, P. M.

THE TYPHOON.

Sixty Thousand Families Homeless.

MADRID, Oct. 24.—An official dispatch from Manilla, dated the 21st inst., states a typhoon destroyed all the wooden and thatched houses and carried away the iron and tiled roofs of others. Sixty thousand families are homeless. The barracks hospitals, Government offices and factories are destroyed. The loss of life, however, is relatively small.

Malacan and Boulacan were also devastated. Communication is interrupted between Manilla and towns on the island of Luzon.

Cadet Whittaker's New Departure.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—A letter written by ex-Cadet Whittaker, renouncing the Republicans and announcing his purpose to hereafter act with the South Carolina Democrats, has occasioned both amusement and indignation among the young man's colored friends here. One of his staunchest friends in the past, in talking about the matter to-day said: "I have always defended Whittaker before the public and repudiated the idea that he cut his own ears at West Point, but for some months my faith in him has been greatly shaken. I saw that he courted notoriety and would do almost anything to get it. The more I studied his character the less confidence I have had in his integrity. The foolish letter he has written to the Charleston News and Courier, assailing the Republican party and allying himself with the South Carolina Bourbons, satisfies not only me but ninety-nine out of every hundred of his former friends that he slit his own ears at West Point for notoriety."

Sailors Massacred.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Oct. 26.—A letter received in this city from Captain Crapo, of the lost schooner Surprise, of this port, at Basket Island, near Punta Arenas, gives particulars of the loss, and also says that the boat's crew that he left at the Island was subsequently massacred by natives, with the exception of the Portuguese boy. He also says a boat's crew belonging to the British bark Roseneath, which foundered at sea, containing the mate and four men, were also murdered by the natives, except ing the mate, who was afterwards rescued by some friendly Indians and sent to Valparaiso, where he has arrived. A third boat's crew had also been massacred by the natives at this point.

Favorable Prospects in the South.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The Republican Congressional Committee are in receipt of encouraging reports from several of the Southern States and confidently counting upon gaining several members of Congress from that section.

Senator Mahone when here a day or two ago said he had no reason to change the opinion expressed several weeks ago, that the Democrats would not get over four Congressmen in Virginia out of 11. The Republican Committee are counting upon a gain of at least three Congressmen.

Opium Smugglers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 25.—Last night an officer engaged in watching the China steamer Arabia at the mail dock, saw a boat run along side and receive packages from the ship. Upon discovery, the boat moved off. The officer opened fire and at the second shot, one of the boatmen dropped his oar crying he was shot. His comrades, upon the approach of the custom house boat, threw the packages overboard, and escaped in the darkness. The packages were recovered and found to contain opium and silks to the value of nearly $40,000. No trace of the smugglers has yet been obtained.

Walnut Leaf Hair Restorer.

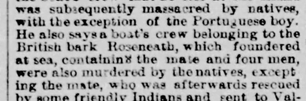
It is entirely different from all others. It is as clear as water, and as its name indicates is a perfect Vegetable Hair Restorer. It will immediately free the head from all dandruff, restore gray hair to its natural color, and produce a new growth where it has fallen off. It does not in any manner affect the health, which Sulphur, Sugar of Lead and Nitrate of Silver preparations have done. It will change light or faded hair in a few days to a beautiful glossy brown. Ask your druggist for it. Each bottle is warranted. MORRISON, PLUMMER & CO., Wholesale Agents, Chicago, Ill., and C. N. CRITTENTON, New York.

Negroes Terror-Stricken by an Earthquake.

NEWBERN, N. C., Oct. 25.—An earthquake shock was felt here and in the neighboring towns last evening. Houses were violently shaken, and a loud, rumbling noise was heard. The negroes, terror-stricken, fled to the open fields and prayed for hours.

A CURE GUARANTEED IN ALL CASES.

For Old and Young, Male and Female,



Magnetic Medicine a Brain and Nerve Food; Positive cures Night Losses, Spermatorhœa, Impotency, Nervous Debility, Leucorrhœa, Barrenness and (BEFORE) for all Weaknesses of the Generative (AFTER) tive Organs in either sex. It is an Unfailing and Positive Cure, tones up the debilitated system, arrests all involuntary discharges, removes mental gloom and despondence, and restores wonderful powers to the weakened organs. ☞ With each order for TWELVE packages, accompanied with five dollars, we will send our GUARANTEE to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. It is the Cheapest and Best Medicine in the market. Full particulars in pamphlet, which we mail free to any address. Sold by all Druggists; one package $1; six for $2.50, or sent by mail on receipt of price, by addressing the MAGNETIC MEDICINE CO., DETROIT, MICH.

Sold by I. S. REED, Toledo.

FRANCE.

The Conspiracy No Joke—A Mob in Lyons—Ministerial Crisis Threatened—Pres. Grevy's Resignation Probable.

Special Cable to Western Associated Press.

LYONS, Oct. 27.—The Anarchist conspiracy has taken deeper root than suspected, and this morning the situation is very critical. Citizens are panic stricken at the revelations made yesterday of the local strength and far reaching power of the desperate men who constitute the organization, and consider an outbreak almost inevitable. A mob has formed in the streets, and in addition to threats against Republican newspapers now direct their venom against the banks and public buildings, which are being carefully guarded, but by an inadequate force that would not be able to protect property if the rioters made anything like a determined attempt to overpower them.

The condition of affairs here adds new and unforeseen difficulties to Pres. Grevy's position. It is not unlikely a Ministerial crisis will be precipitated, and that the resignation of the President himself will be considered advisable, as soon as the Chambers assemble. This feature of the case is being much discussed here, and advices from Paris indicate the same view is held in many quarters there.

FREE METHODISM

Important Rules Adopted for the Guidance of Members of the Church.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Oct. 26.—The General Conference of the Free Methodist Church has concluded its session here. The meeting has been a very successful one and was largely attended by delegates from all parts of the country. The real work of the session was done yesterday in the adoption of the reports of the various committees, and may be summarized as follows: The Conference adopted a thorough and complete change of the ritual for the Lord's Supper, simplifying and purging it of all high-churchism. By the changes made in the discipline, the basis for representation for the next Conference is to be one delegate of each kind for every 800 members in full connection, and one of each kind for every fraction of 600 members in full connection. A preacher may be left without an appointment, and then located the following year without his consent—this in cases where there is no call for his labors. All regulations with respect to slavery were stricken out. A rule with regard to tobacco was adopted which forbids the use of and the growing and sale for common use of tobacco. A Chairman may divide a circuit in the interim of the annual conference, with the consent of the official board. The new section on "Union with others," was adopted. No preacher can be transferred from one conference to another without a certificate from his Chairman under whom he last labored, as to his good character. Quarterly conference secretaries hereafter must forward their records to the annual conference for inspection. Members of trial committees may be selected from any circuit within the bounds of the conference. Trustee boards are to report to the annual society meetings their business during the year. All places in the discipline where the term *men* is used, and liable to be interpreted to exclude women from official positions in the church, is changed to person or persons. Preachers can no more be ordained without passing examination in the prescribed course of study. The claims of superannuated preachers shall be $5 for every year of effective service in the Conference up to 20 years, when the claim shall remain at $100 per annum. Official Boards shall appoint committees who, after consulting with the preacher or preachers, shall estimate the expenses of the preacher for the year. A chairman presiding at the trial of a member cannot preside at the trial of an appeal, and the Quarterly Conference can elect a chairman pro tem. in such a case. The Executive Committee are to have charge of the publishing interests of the church. Preachers in charge shall see that trustees are elected, and that church property is properly secured. Preachers are to have control of their pulpits so that stated appointments cannot be made for them by other denominations without their consent. The General Conference can appoint a Committee on Appeals to sit during the Conference, with full powers to act. All bodies of worship are to be plain, without steeples, and no more expensive than absolutely necessary. The Chairman of the District (Presiding Elder) shall hold an official meeting in connection with every quarterly meeting he holds. A preacher may be appointed to a circuit without being in charge, the administration being left to the Chairman of the Official Board.

Members who remove to a distance without taking church letters, if they do not report within one year, are to be recorded as having removed without letter, but if they return and desire to be reinstated it shall be done.

The following resolution on the temperance question, reported by the Committee on Reforms, was adopted:

"That we still hold that the distillation of intoxicating liquors, the manufacture of wines and cider, and the brewing of beer to be used as a beverage or trafficking in the same, the raising and selling hops for brewing purposes, the selling of opium in any form to habitual users or using it habitually, the growing, using or trafficking in tobacco for commercial purposes or common use, is a sin against God and our neighbor, and that persons guilty of any of the above practices are not worthy of membership in a Christian church."

"DOM PEDRO."

Taming a Vicious Elephant at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 21.—The Zoological Garden in this city added to its collection in December, 1876, two small elephants—one male and one female. The former came from Asia and was named in honor of the Emperor of Brazil, then in this country, Dom Pedro. The young emperor of elephants grew up rapidly, but with his increasing strength became very vicious. Recently he made two savage attacks upon the life of his keeper. It was resolved by Arthur E. Brown, the superintendent, to put Dom Pedro through a course of restraint, beginning this morning. His elephantine majesty was thrown at 10 o'clock, and the reporters who had visited the garden to witness the tussle were treated to a first class wrestling match between the beast and a squad of men. The animal, who is now nine years old and stands, at a guess, six feet and odd inches high, was chained so that he was allowed a limited field of motion for his head and trunk. In commencing operations a cable rope was tied around his hind feet and then passed over a pulley in the rear of the cage, and finally secured around a post in the front of the cage. Chains fastened around the fore feet were also fastened around a post next to the rope from the pulley. By the united efforts of seven men the legs of the beast were made to slip and he came upon his knees, but here came the resistance; all efforts to throw his highness upon his side were in vain; six men attempted to push him over, but, as one of them remarked, it was like trying to push over the public buildings. Another chain tied to his front feet and passing under the belly was successful in rocking the huge bulk like a ship on a stormy sea, but at every pause in the muscular efforts of the keepers Pedro would raise his head and utter a gurgle of defiance. At last, with a roar which startled all the animals in the building, the huge beast fell upon his side and lay at the mercy of his masters. Four men stood upon the body of the fallen elephant. One held the equivering snake-like trunk and covered the beast's eyes, while the others proceeded to manacle his ponderous limbs. The beast's stentorous breathing could have been heard over half the building. The elephant will be kept in chains until his vicious spirit is broken. His fore feet are tightly manacled, and the chains pass up over the breast and are riveted upon the tusks.

Counting Chickens, Etc.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

It is estimated that the Democratic majority in the next House of Representatives will be in the neighborhood of 40. It will do.

An Octogenerian Nimrod.

Rochester Democrat.

James Hill, an old gentleman 86 years of age, a resident of Ingleside, Steuben County, N. Y., has shot 188 black and gray squirrels this season. He has not kept count of the red ones.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC TRAMP.

The Reward of Keeping Pace with the Politics of the Country.

Arkansaw Traveler.

The other night, just after the polls had closed and sealed the political fate of more than one candidate whose chances a few days before had been so bright, a worn-out looking tramp entered a saloon where a hilarious party of men were drinking, and, dropping his bundle near the wall, he approached the bar and asked of a man who seemed to be master of liquid ceremonies:

"Say, who's elected?"

"Smitherton," exclaimed the man. The tramp had just arrived in the City and knew nothing of Arkansas politics, but he grasped the hand of the master of liquid ceremonies and yelled:

"Shake, old pard. You bet I called the turn. Never worked so hard for a man in my life. Smitherton. Well, by George. Give me a sour."

"Who else of our ticket is elected?" he asked of the master.

"Blickshire."

"Well, by George, we'll have to take another drink on that. Blickshire, by the—little of the same, if you please."

The tramp's enthusiasm attracted attention and ardent men came up and pressed his hand.

"Say," yelled the follower of no particular god of ambition, "who

THE WEEKLY BLADE

TOLEDO BLADE CO., Pubs.

D. R. LOCKE, Editor.
JOHN McELROY, Associate Editor.

TOLEDO, THURSDAY, NOV 2.

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THE BLADE,
TOLEDO, O.

Circulation last Week, 88,000.

NEW TYPE.

Next week's BLADE will appear in an entire new dress of type, and look as fresh and charming as a bride on her wedding morning. This new dress comprises between 4,000 and 5,000 pounds of glittering new type, ranging from the small "agate" of advertisements to the "brevier" in which this is set, and the large display type, and costing over $2,500. It is even more expensive a costume than a millionaire's wife orders from WORTH.

LETTER FROM MEXICO.

A very interesting letter from Mexico will appear in next week's paper.

Is it not the National Board of Health's duty to suppress the Scoville outbreak?

The sponge crop is very short this year. The unusually wet weather doubtless did it.

HORSEMEN tell us that there is to be no peace until we have a record of a two-minute gait.

The Republicans have elected three members of the Baltimore Council, which is a gain of three.

The Illinois Association of Ex-Prisoners of War will hold its re-union at Decatur Nov. 2.

NEW YORK is politically torn to pieces and it will be hard work to gather up the pieces after election.

BAD luck comes all in a heap. Star Route BRADY has lost $75,000 in operating his Canadian lumber mills.

ALL the Milwaukee candidates for Congress have avowed the most ardent love of Civil Service Reform.

JOHN PORTER is the Major-Generalcy, which is some compensation for many years calm suffering of injustice.

COL. LOYD, formerly our Consul at Alexandria, says ARABI is a bad man, with many vices, and almost no virtues.

MRS. LANGTRY makes her own bonnets. This news must carry dismay to the millinery, for their pockets will inevitably suffer.

The Buffalo *Courier* cannot understand why ROSCOE CONKLING does not take the stump for FOLGER and GARFIELD.

GEN. SIR GARNET WOLSELEY will enter the Peerage of England as Baron WOLSELEY, and Admiral Sir BEAUCHAMP SEYMOUR as Baron ALCESTER, of Alcester, in the County of Warwick.

St. Louis people seem to appreciate a man who stakes his life upon the chance of whipping an editor and has the turn called on him. They have already raised $6,700 for a monument to SLAYBACK.

The Democrats and Anti-Prohibitionists held a barbecue near Leavenworth, Wednesday, which was inspired by a keg of drinks, and a car carrying an effigy of Gov. ST. JOHN as a political corpse.

The cost of the war in Egypt exclusive of the pay of occupation and of the Indian contingent was nearly $20,000,000. Will Great Britain make it pay, somebody asks? Of course. Egypt will be bled to the full amount, three times over.

The anti-Garfield intriguers around Washington are still at work on the late President's friends. Col. ROCKWELL—detailed as Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds—is now the victim of their attentions.

MRS. SCOVILLE says that she kissed her son-in-law once, "because he refused to drink a glass of beer," and he has never refused since. The kiss of such a mother-in-law would be amply sufficient to drive a man to strong drink.

MR. HIRAM SIBLEY, who is said to be the largest owner of cultivated land in America, and who was formerly President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, will erect in Chicago the largest seed warehouse in the world.

MR. W. H. ENGLISH feeling it necessary to define his position on the Tariff says that he favors "Tariff for Revenue Only, with incidental Protection." This is about equal to the man who was a "Tee-totaler, and never drank anything, except a little before meals,—and after."

BETWEEN the fumes of an old clay pipe, and of a cigaret there is room for a decided preference. There is usually nothing worse than cheap tobacco burning in a clay pipe, and this is infinitely preferable to the suggestion of unmentionable nastiness in gutter-gathered stumps, that comes with the odor of a cigaret.

A METHODIST clergyman of Philadelphia rattles the bones of the late WILLIAM PENN for trading the Indians rum for their lands, and by introducing fire-water among them caused more suffering than if he had gone there with a sword. There never seems to be a time in the world when a man's reputation can be said to be fairly established.

ANYBODY can sell a good subscription book. The Locke Publishing Co., Toledo, O., want an agent in every Township to sell "Nasby in Exile." It is the best selling book in the country, and agents are making from $5 00 to $15 00 per day. An outfit costs but $1 00. Secure territory while you can get it. Now is the time to sell books.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

THIS week is the last of the campaign in 33 States, which will hold their elections next Tuesday. The work being done is as active and thoro as mere machine work can be. That is, the "organizers," "bosses," and "leaders" are everywhere putting forth their most strenuous efforts, and doing all that lies in them to secure the desired results. The only question is as to how far the people will respond. The Democrats will undoubtedly come out in full force, but will the Republicans? That will not be known until next Tuesday.

The local issues are of main interest in many places, but the principal general interest is felt in the Members of Congress. With the nominations all made, there will be upward of 1,500 persons contesting for the privilege of becoming national law-makers. The fact that the vote of the two leading parties will be more or less affected by the candidacy of Prohibitionists, Independents, Labor Reformers and Greenbackers makes it difficult to forecast with much degree of safety, the result of the election. The Republican Congressional Committee affects to believe that the internal dissensions in the party in New York and Pennsylvania will not injure the Congressional ticket; that the recent disaster in Ohio is due to local causes, and not to any real loss of Republican strength, and that the Ohio tidal wave will so arouse Republicans to what they call the dangers of Democratic success, that they will become united and with the aid of anti-Bourbons from the South again place the opposition on the majority side of the House. The Democrats reason differently, and see in the Ohio upheaval a victory that is to eventually sweep the Republicans out of power. Chairman HUBBELL declares very emphatically that the prospects for a Republican majority in the House are better than they were two years ago. According to his figures there are 134 sure Republican Districts, 113 Democratic Districts, and 78 doubtful Districts. If the Republicans carry 29 of the doubtful Districts they will have a majority of one. Mr. HUBBELL says he feels certain that 46 of the uncertain Districts will give the Republicans a majority of 35.

MUCH interest is felt in the composition of the Senate after March 4, 1883. The Senate now stands: 37 Republicans, 37 Democrats 1 Independent (DAVID DAVIS), and 1 Readjuster (WM. MAHONE.) Next March 24 seats will be vacated. Of these the Democrats have filled, or certainly will fill, those from Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, Texas and West Virginia, and probably Delaware, New Jersey and Tennessee, although the Republicans have hopes of getting all three. This represents a gain of one in Louisiana and a loss of two in Oregon and Virginia. The Republicans may be expected to elect the new Senators from Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Hampshire and Rhode Island, and they have already secured the Senators from Maine and Oregon. The Republicans will retain all those they now hold (Colorado and New Hampshire alone being doubtful), and will add Illinois as well as Oregon, losing only in Louisiana. This would give a Republican plurality of two over the Democrats in the next Senate, with two Readjusters able to create a tie on any question by siding with the Democrats. The gain of a single doubtful State, New Jersey, Delaware or Tennessee, would emancipate the Senate from Readjuster control.

THE exciting topic of the week so far as foreign news is concerned is the outbreak in Lyons, France. The Anarchists began their work by a series of explosions of bombs in public places. A mob quickly formed threatening the banks and public buildings but the prompt movement of troops and the action of the police have thus far prevented further troubles, altho the situation is declared to be critical. If any further demonstrations are made the City will be placed under martial law.

THE British Parliament has begun an Autumn session, for the purpose of finishing the business left over last Summer. The principal subjects to be considered are the settlement of the Egyptian question, the Irish land tenure, and the closure, each of which will challenge all Mr. GLADSTONE'S wisdom to carry through in such a manner as to retain his popularity with the people, and his position before the world. A new law has already been quietly passed by Parliament regulating the sale of English and Irish lands. It gives much more freedom of action to life tenants who have hitherto been unable, except under extraordinary circumstances, to obtain power to sell.

THE trial of ARABI Pasha is in progress. The Prosecuting Committee has finished examining witnesses for the prosecution, and the examination of those for the defense will begin in a few days. ARABI will divide his defense into two parts. The first is to comprise the period before the war, in which, he says, he acted by order of the Khedive; and the second the time after July 10, in which he claims he acted by command of the Sultan. The well-known Arabic scholar, Signor SANTILLANO, of Rome, late Secretary to the Bey of Tunis, will go to Cairo to act as chief interpreter in behalf of the prisoners. ARABI still insists that he is an English prisoner of war, and demands the assistance of an English lawyer.

BOSTON *Journal*: One of the regular exercises at Normal Schools is writing words from dictation, and giving their meaning. One of the words given out was "hazardous," which a young lady pupil spelled "hazardess," and defined as "a female hazard."

THE news from Indiana is very encouraging. The Republicans express the belief that they will have every vote out, that their loss on the Temperance vote will be very light, and that it will be more than made up by the recruits received from the Democracy. Eight Republican Congressmen are claimed.

IT is thought that the railroad corporations of the United States will move for some aggressive legislation this Winter in the way of abolishing all State laws imposing restrictions upon tariffs and charges. It is likely that such a movement will arouse the people more than aught else to the necessity of defense against what promises some day to be one giant corporation.

THE BLADE'S FUTURE.

With the introduction into its machinery of the wonderful Scott Web Perfecting Press, the most perfect printing machine in the world to-day, and which is capable of turning out 15,000 completed, folded and pasted BLADE'S per hour, with the entire new dress of type which the paper will assume next week, and with the reduction of the price of the paper to $1 per annum, the BLADE enters upon a new era, and one of much importance to it and to its patrons.

No better assurance can be given as to the future than a review of the past. A showing of how well we *have done*, is the best possible guaranty of how well we *will do*. The past is always the best basis upon which to predict the future. Any examination of the past will show that the BLADE has furnished its readers a more extensive and varied course of higher entertainment than any other family paper in the world. Let the reader think for a few minutes upon what he has had served up to him in our columns and compare it with that of any other paper with which he is familiar. Leaving out of the consideration the amount of space devoted to news, the editorials, the household, answers to correspondents, and other departments, all of which are superior to those presented in other papers, where else would he have found such attractions as were presented in the Nasby satires, "Andersonville," "A File of Infantrymen," "Nasby in Exile," the Redpath Letters, "Throne and Scaffold," "The Great Pyramid," "Nasby in Exile—Second Series," etc. Let the reader look back even for a single year, and see what he has had to receive enjoyment and instruction from. An unusually interesting holiday number was published at Christmas. JAMES REDPATH'S "Letters from Ireland" were confessedly the best exposition of the condition of the people of that unhappy land that has been made anywhere. "The Great Pyramid" was a series of articles by one of the most accomplished Egyptologists in the country, and attracted the attention of scholars all over the Nation. "Throne and Scaffold" is a historical novel of undeniable brilliance of conception and execution. None published anywhere has been more so, and it is very doubtful if any publication of the kind has approached its thrilling interest.

A special report of the execution of GUITEAU, procured at much expense, and pronounced superior to anything else of the kind written, appeared the week following the occurrence. "Nasby in Exile, Second Series," has added much to the high reputation their talented author gained by his first series of letters from Europe. Besides this there has been a host of minor features of much interest, such as a letter from a staff correspondent who visited the northern extremity of Sweden to behold the wonderful spectacle of the "Midnight Sun," a vividly fascinating description by another staff correspondent of the great musical event of the century, the performance of WAGNER'S opera of "Parsifal" at Bayreuth, etc., etc. A paper which has catered so wisely and generously for its patrons in the past, is hardly under the necessity of making any promises for the future, except that it will do even better.

We invite comparison with other papers—either by the single number, or from week to week. Such comparison cannot help showing that the BLADE furnishes not only a greater quantity of matter, but much better matter, more entertaining, instructive and desirable matter—than any other paper in the country. And it does this at a lower price. At $1 a year, there is no comparison of the cheapness of the BLADE over all competitors. That price barely repays the cost of the great sheet of white paper upon which it is printed, the printing and the cost of carrying it to the subscriber 52 times a year. The intention of this lowering the subscription to the popular figure of $1, while the same time advancing the standard of excellence, is to make the BLADE the great and only popular paper of the country. Great as its success has been it ought to be doubled, and in all probability it will be. There is no reason why 200,000 people should not be taking it, inside of another year, instead of 100,000 as at present. They ought to come, and they will, for every one of the half million who read the BLADE to day spreads its fame and influence by his warm praise of its merits. For the BLADE to have a reader is for it to have a eulogist, who will interest all around him in it.

CO-OPERATION IN CHICAGO.

The Chicago *Tribune* has sent forth a reporter to find out about the co operative establishments for workingmen in that City. The result seems to be that none can be discovered. Those which were supposed to be of that character prove to be simply stock companies. The tenor of the article would seem that of disbelief in the possibility of the existence of such establishments in successful operation. On questioning the head man of a shoe store which was started on the co-operative system the writer learned that it failed because all of the stockholders wanted to control affairs individually.

To conclude from these things that successful coöperation is not possible would be a great mistake. It has been proved a most excellent plan in England, where establishments have been in operation for many years. The BLADE has before given some general details of the way in which some of the largest are carried on there and what of success they have won. The trouble in Chicago must have been in the organization, and the choice of officers. It may be, too, that the independence and ambition of the American workman, who seems, no matter what his condition has been in the old country, to develop in this the moment he lands, a wonderful idea of the possibilities before him, may operate adversely as in the case of the shoe store mentioned, but these qualities can be properly directed and controlled and made to add greatly to the prospect of ultimate success. We still believe, in spite of the failure in Chicago reported by the *Tribune*, that co-operative establishments would be a great benefit to working people if properly organized with good business managers at their head, and that co-operation in other directions would let in light upon various problems of the present day.

EX-SEN. "DICK" OGLESBY says the Republicans in Illinois will poll 50 000 more votes this year than they would if Ohio had not gone Democratic.

LIFE IN CITIES.

The tendency of people to crowd into Cities to live upon precarious earnings, and often with a lack of the comforts of life, is something which every influence should be brought to bear to change. For very many, natives as well as foreigners, a long life of the severest toil will win nothing more than is necessary for each day's wants, leaving nothing for sickness and old age. The ownership of a home is an impossibility, and so the years pass to a hopeless time when there is no future and no decently-comfortable present.

This sort of thing is perhaps more true of New York than of any other City in the United States. It is the great metropolis and there seems to be a fascination about a life there which no other place possesses. People crowd thither away from comfortable country homes and in spite of the almost utter impossibility of finding a healthy, inviting place to live in at any moderate price, they stay there. A few years ago when houses began to be built divided into flats it was thought that much of that trouble would be overcome, but it appears that it is not. JUNIUS HENRY BROWNE in the course of an article upon "The Problem of Living in New York," published in the current number of *Harper's Magazine*, says:

There is no prospect, in fact, of desirable flats—that is, apartments of any size, convenient, light and airy—being other than expensive in this city. It is 12 years since the first apartment houses were built; hundreds of them of divers grades have been put up all over town; but those capable of accommodating a small family, with an elevator, and pleasant, well-ventilated rooms, cannot be had for less than from $1,500 to $2,000. There are flats in poor quarters that rents for from $600 to $500; but they usually have dark chambers, they are ill-arranged, and are seldom really wholesome. As a generalization, it may be said that reasonable apartments are not good, and that good apartments are not reasonable. The fond anticipations cherished eight or 10 years ago that a nice, healthful apartment might be procured for from $500 to $800 annually have long been dispelled. They who have no more than that to spend for a home, so-called, are obliged to put up with sundry discomforts, and to jeopard their health more or less by sleeping in dark, close chambers.

Concerning the impossibility of economical living in New York he goes on to say:

The mere decencies of life are well nigh beyond the reach of men dependent on salaries or ordinary incomes. The average earnings here of men even of education and taste are not, it is alleged, in excess of $1500 or $1600, and as the majority of them have families (the unwritten law of Manhattan demands that no couple, unless financially independent, shall have more than two children), they are forced into a ceaseless contest for self sustainment. They toil through life, endure vexation, disappointment, tribulation, pain, and quit the world leaving no provision for their families, but generally in debt. Comparatively few men who can command credit die, it is said, with all their liabilities discharged. The population of New Yorkers of whom this is true must be larger than of other citizens, for credit here is easily got, and the cost of living is far greater than elsewhere.

What can be expected of a husband and a father who can earn no more than $1,500 or $1,600? How is it possible for him to stem the current always running so strong against him, especially against the refined and sensitive poor of Anglo-Saxon strain? It is clear that he cannot live in the City proper; he must pitch his tent, as it may justly be styled, in the rear of Brooklyn, along the lines of the New Jersey railroads, among the sand knolls of Long Island, or amid the pastures of Westchester. He must come and go daily to and from his business in every sort of weather, keeping mind and nerves on the stretch lest he misses the boat or train. His wistful life regulated by schedule time; he is ever hurried, planning to save a few minutes, and yet wasting, from the perpetual stress of circumstance, his entire years. He has no leisure, no repose; he is absorbed in town, feverish in the country; he sees little of his family, nothing of his friends; he is engrossed with his petty affairs, which he may despise, but which he cannot afford for an hour to neglect. His life is a dull, wearisome round, his most serious thought how he shall get on, and while still thinking of it the cord snaps and the end comes. He has done his work. True; but was it worth doing? After years of grinding labor, what has he achieved? where is his recompense? He has been striving faithfully for his family, and at the close he leaves them the discouragement of his example, and probably a legacy of debt. Such is the inspiring destiny of the average New Yorker.

This is not a pleasant picture, but doubtless a true one. And what is true in New York is true in a greater or less degree of all large Cities. Meanwhile the great, fertile plains of the West stretch out invitingly, where he who will may go and in a few years have a comfortable home which is all his own, and a competence which shall insure him and his against want and suffering. It is a great pity that the luxury of this sort of independence could not be comprehended by those who look so longingly and rush so delightedly to a City life.

The statement of such a condition of things should teach the working people of Toledo a lesson. Now is the time to buy a home. The City has received an impetus forward, and the next few years will witness a rapid growth and a corresponding rise in property. To-day a house and lot can be purchased and paid for gradually for a less sum than it can be next year or the year after. He who runs may read.

A CONSISTENT ANTI-MONOPOLIST.

GEN. BUTLER is running for Governor on the fiercest of Anti-Monopoly platforms. Yet he makes all his wealth as the hired advocate of all sorts of monopolies. No one does so much of this business as he. He appeared in the Supreme Court Wednesday as the attorney of the Roberts Torpedo Company, which claims a monopoly of the process for exploding oil wells, secured by original letters patent, November 20, 1860, and reissues, June 3, 1873, and January 26, 1875. By these reissues and patents Mr. Roberts claimed the process of increasing the production of oil wells by exploding a torpedo under water tamping, by exploding gunpowder near the oil producing point with superincumbent fluid tamping, and the explosion of shells by electricity, dropping weight, or any other means. Under these patents Mr. ROBERTS and his assignees have begun over 5,000 suits, involving at least 15,000 persons for infringement.

This a specimen of the General's usual business.

No greater heroism was ever exhibited than that by the engineer upon the Pennsylvania Railroad, who rushed through a mass of flame proceeding from the burning cab of the engine and reversing the engine and applying the air brakes brought the train to a standstill, and thus prevented a great destruction of life among the passengers.

ITALY will try to resume specie payments next year.

NASBY IN EXILE.

All out of employment should at once secure territory for Mr. LOCKE'S new book, and commence the canvass at once. It is a most prosperous season, and the most inexperienced agent can sell over 100 copies before the Holidays. Send to Locke Publishing Co., Toledo, Ohio, for particulars.

THE TARIFF COMMISSION.

The labors of this commission, now nearly or quite closed, have not attracted that attention rightly due and which the importance of their work called for that they would, on account of the attraction of the political campaigns. But the interest taken by the manufacturers, miners and business men has been marked, and the variety of statements submitted, are, to say the least, surprising. Almost every important branch of trade or business has been represented before by parties who have tried to set forth the practical workings of the tariff, and to explain what modifications, if any, were needed for their advantage. Many times the Democrats and Free Trade organs have treated their statements with contempt and often with abuse. Why they should do so is a matter best known to themselves, for it is generally believed that the Commission is a fairly good one, honest and competent, and will be able even out of the mass of conflicting opinions on the subject to make such recommendations to Congress as will be entitled to a respectful consideration at least. There certainly is nothing discreditable in the general desire throughout the country for a better adjustment of duties, and a thorough revision of the present highly complicated Tariff system, and if this very desirable end can be attained through the efforts of the Commission its mission will prove to have been an excellent one.

Statements are continually being made, and perhaps with more than a tinge of the coloring of truth, that a very great majority of the witnesses examined have urged the imposition of even higher duties than at present. Perhaps this is not to be wondered at. It is but natural for every person to believe that the particular industry in which he was interested would be more secure and would be developed more largely should it be protected against foreign competition, and such an individual might not see clearly the injurious consequences which might result to that and all other industries from a general advance of duties beyond reasonable bounds. Those who have advocated a reduction of duties, or the substitution of a "tariff for revenue only" for the present one, have advanced the old-time free trade arguments, and argued them ably, it must be admitted; and their arguments must be thoroughly weighed and carefully considered. The duty of the Commission is to overlook the whole field, to take into consideration the advance in prices and the increase in cost and living that the change of tariff to a higher figure would bring about, and by that means to be enabled to judge of the general effect of such a measure on all the industries and the prosperity of the whole country. It is not to be forgotten that the cheapening of the raw material to the manufacturer acts as a protection as much as a tariff on finished products. The belief is very generally expressed by many of the leading Eastern papers that the Commission will rather advocate a reduction of the general average of duties, which, it is claimed would make the tariff more effectively protective than before. As matters now stand, it is evident from the tone of the Democratic press and the utterances of Democratic leaders, that the recommendations of the Commission whatever they may be will be opposed tooth and nail by a portion of the Democrats, and in these cases for reason purely partisan. From this expectation the statement is made that the work will come to naught. As there are now chances that the next Congress will be Democratic, the recommendations made by this commission if made a party measure must be acted on by the present Congress in order to secure their adoption. It is hardly to be expected that a Democratic Congress on the eve of a coming Presidential campaign will do much about the tariff in any way. It is too ticklish a question for it to handle. And taking all these facts into consideration, it behooves the majority in the present Congress to agree upon such changes as to it seem to be best. The Commission itself can aid very much by the character of its recommendations.

SALE OF THE NICKEL PLATE.

Despite the persistent denials and evasions with which the principals in the transaction have met all interrogatories, there is no longer any doubt that VANDERBILT has bought up the newly completed New York, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad.

While there are some questionable features in the operation, it may be said to be much more innocent than is customary with Mr. VANDERBILT in adding lines to his system. Very different from most other enterprises, the road was built with the money of the projectors, with but little assistance from the outside public and the asking of but few favors. It did not seek sympathy and support on the ground of its being a competitor of a great monopoly. Consequently no class of people has any right to feel especially aggrieved over the consolidation with its rival.

Taken altogether the public may be congratulated that the sale has taken place. Its effect will be to thoroly alarm everyone as to the proportions the Vanderbilt monopoly is assuming. The use that man is making of his already enormous power frightens even the dullest. What will he do when he is still more firmly seated on the throne, when he can buy up or crush out all competition, and when he has firm control of every great highway in the country?

Every one will admit that Mr. VANDERBILT cannot be allowed to go on this way. The problem to which we must all address ourselves is, as to how he can be stopt.

SOME years ago there was a sensation in Illinois over a claim made by the heirs of one RENAULT a Frenchman to a large tract of land including the most valuable part of the City of Peoria, under a French grant executed in 1723. The affair was disposed of at the time, as a scheme of real estate speculators but lately it has been revived, and a lawyer from Montreal is now in Peoria seeking to make some compromise by which the present holders of the property can obtain a clear title at a reasonable figure. It has caused some excitement in Peoria.

CHEAP STANDARD BOOKS.

We have on hand a few sets of Macaulay's History of England, handsomely bound in cloth, in 5 vols. The regular retail prices of these sets are $8.00, but we will express to any address on receipt of $3.00, or send post paid by mail for $3.50. This is an excellent opportunity to obtain good reading for Winter evenings.

THE NOVEMBER ELECTIONS.

ON Tuesday, November 7, elections will be held in 33 States. The pluralities in these in 1880 were as follows:

	Rep.	Dem.		Rep.	Dem.
Alabama		34,509	Minnesota	40,583	
Arkansas		18,828	Mississippi		40,896
California	78		Missouri		33,012
Colorado	2,873		Nebraska	26,456	
Connecticut	2,656		Nevada		879
Delaware		1,033	N. Hamp.	4,058	
Florida		4,310	New Jersey		4,010
Georgia		49,874	New York	21,033	
Illinois	40,716		N. Carolina		8,326
Indiana	6,883		Pennsylvania	37,376	
Iowa	78 059		R. Island	7,416	
Kansas	61,731		S. Carolina		54,241
Kentucky		48,449	Tennessee		20,514
Louisiana		33,419	Texas		58,388
Maryland		15,191	Virginia		48,966
Mass	53,245		Wisconsin	29,763	
Michigan	33,890				

A number of Constitutional amendments will be passed upon at the same time. Missouri will vote upon an amendment concerning the State judiciary; Nebraska upon an amendment permitting women to vote; Illinois on two amendments—one to offer her canal to the National Government, and the other to vote half a million to complete her State House; New York will consider two amendments, one making the canals free, and the other providing for the election of additional Supreme Judges; and Wisconsin determine the question of amending the State Constitution respecting the residence and registration of voters, and the election of County officers, and also by a change which shall make the general elections of State and County officers, except judicial officers, biennial in the even years after 1884, those who were chosen in 1881 to hold over until 1885, if the amendment is adopted.

PENSIONS.

NEW BERLIN, Ill., Oct. 19, 1882.
To the Editor of the Toledo Blade.

Will you please inform me where I can obtain reliable information about Pensions for ex Prisoners of War?

There are no pensions yet authorized for prisoners-of-war, and possibly never will be. Prisoners take their chances with other soldiers. If they can show that they sustained permanent injury to their health in prison they will be allowed pensions the same as if the injury was received by reason of active service in the field. This is all. No distinction is made on account of imprisonment. An effort was made at the last session of Congress to have special pensions paid to all prisoners-of-war, but the effort failed. The attempt will probably be renewed at the coming session.

While on this subject of pensions, we desire to impress upon our soldier readers that there is no better way of securing pensions, and of advice concerning them, than by writing directly to the Commissioner of Pensions, Washington, D. C. Avoid all agents either at home or abroad. Not one of them can "secure" or "hasten" a claim, any better than the claimant himself. The claims of Congressmen that they have "hurried up" or gotten claims allowed, are equally false.

When the application is made to the Commissioner of Pensions, it is filed in the order of its receipt, and examined in that order, allowed, returned to the applicant for correction or further proof, or rejected. If the Commissioner allowed a claim to be taken up out of its regular order to oblige a Congressman or a claim agent, he would deserve impeachment and removal from office, and probably get it.

A GOOD THING.

From Bowdoin College comes the news that a student has at last discovered a way to become even with his tormentors, who were concerned in hazing him. After a whole night of outrageous treatment, such as it is the custom to inflict upon the freshman, instead of sitting down and swallowing his wrath to visit it in the same way upon the next poor unfortunate, he appealed to the civil law for redress, and got it. The jury were convinced by his story that he had been brutally outraged and they awarded him damages to the amount of $3,700.

Of course there will be a hue and cry over it. Students everywhere will feel aggrieved and Presidents and Professors who are attached to College traditions and believe that their sacredness should not be disturbed by profane hands will frown upon what they will call an extreme view of the case, even while acknowledging that "hazing" is often carried too far. But the great majority of people who think will rejoice that this blow has been struck at a practice which seems a remnant of barbarism. It has hitherto appeared an evil without remedy, for conduct which would not be endured for an hour outside of the College walls had an immunity there. Neither person nor property of a Freshman were sacred, but now it is proven that the law can be made to reach through College gates, there will be likely to be very little more trouble of that kind.

The sound, good sense that has characterized the course of this student of Bowdoin College, as well as the courage he has exhibited in thus taking a step that brought him into conflict, not only with the customs of the past, but with his fellow students, cannot be spoken of in terms of admiration too strong. Even his tormentors cannot fail to recognize the manliness which would not let him sit down tamely under what he considered an outrage. At any rate he has made it probable that "hazing" will soon be a thing of the past.

A REMINISCENCE.

The American Missionary Society, now in convention at Cleveland, is considering some changes in its constitution. The first is in regard to Act III which reads:

Any person of evangelical sentiments, who professes faith in the Lord Jesus Christ, who is not a slaveholder, or in the practice of other immoralities, and who contributes to the funds, may become a member of the society, and by the payment of $30, a life member, provided that children and others who have not professed their faith may be constituted life members without the privilege of voting.

The insertion of "slaveholder" it will be remembered was a fruitful subject of bitter discussion years ago. The proposition is now to make the article read:

Art. III. Members may be constituted for life by the payment of $30 into the treasury of the association, with the written declaration at the time of payment that the sum is to be applied to constitute a designated person a life member; and such membership shall begin 60 days after the payment shall have been completed.

BIBLE BIOGRAPHY.

We have mailed over 2,000 copies of this remarkable cheap book to readers of the BLADE during the past few months, and we doubt if we have enough copies left to carry us through the coming holiday demand. An elegant large $3.00 book is not often mailed postpaid for $1.25, and our new subscribers should take advantage of the present opportunity, and secure a copy before they are gone. See description of the book on 8th page of the present issue.

AN IMPORTANT PENSION DECISION.

The Acting Secretary of the Interior has delivered an opinion which is of the highest importance. It reverses the ruling heretofore observed which required positive proof of a soldier's death before a pension would be allowed. This ruling worked very harshly in many instances. There were thousands of men shot on picket, on the detached parts of the skirmish line, on scouts or courier duty, were drowned from boats or in crossing streams, and above all died in prison, of whose death no one can know of any certainty. There were 1,200 paroled prisoners drowned by the explosion of the steamer "Sultana," while on their way from Vicksburg to St. Louis in the Spring of 1865. There is no record of the names of these. Several hundred prisoners were lost by the "Thorn" being sunk in Cape Fear River by a torpedo, and as many more by the burning of the "General Lyon," off Cape Fear in March 1865. The prison records of death which have come into the hands of the Government are exceedingly defective. At least 60,000 men died in Rebel prisons in 1864–65, of whom less than 30 000 appear on the Government lists. It has only partial records of any prison, and none whatever of the men who died at Goldsboro, Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, Blackshear, Wilmington, Cahauba, Mobile, Millen, Vicksburg, and a number of other less important places of detention. It has probably not to exceed 70 per cent. of those who died at Andersonville, and not half of those who died at Danville, Florence, Salisbury, Camp Ford, Columbia, and other places. Of the thousands who died in the terrible march from Thomasville to Andersonville, in December 1864, and from Andersonville to Jacksonville in April 1865, and the other journeyings about the accursed Southern Confederacy, it has no record whatever, and on this account the heirs of these persons have been kept out of their well deserved pensions.

The new ruling of the Commissioner of the Interior is made upon the case of Private BEVERLY DANGERFIELD. The roll of DANGERFIELD'S company showed that he was wounded in an action occurring Oct. 27, 1864, and sent to the hospital, and was not again with the company, which continued in the service until Sept. 29, 1865.

The Commissioner of Pensions rejected the claim for a pension because the records failed to show, and the applicant was unable to prove the fact, date, or cause of the soldier's death. An appeal was taken to the Secretary of the Interior, who reverses the decision of the Commissioner, and says:

Referring to the case cited in your report, in which it was held by the Secretary of the Interior that the death of a soldier cannot be presumed, but must be proved, to entitle his widow to pension, I have to state that cases arise in which it is impossible to obtain positive proof of the soldier's death, but the presumption of his death from causes connected with his service is so strong as to justify the allowance of a claim for pension made on behalf of his widow, children or dependent relatives. When a soldier is reported "missing in action" under circumstances which lead to the belief that he was killed in the battle, a claim for pension on his account may properly be allowed. When a soldier was captured by the enemy and all the circumstances of the case lead to the belief that he died from disease contracted while in captivity, it would be proper in the execution of the pension law to act upon the presumption of his death. * * * * The presumption of common law, that a person who had been absent and not heard from for seven years, is dead, may properly be accepted under the pension law, and if, when last heard from, a soldier was suffering from serious disease contracted or injury received in the line of duty, it may be presumed that his death occurred from such cause if there is nothing in the circumstances of the case to rebut such presumption.

This will bring a much-deserved relief to a very worthy class of cases.

THE LYONS TROUBLE.

European countries all seem to have a disaffected class more or less strong who are ready to flame out into acts of violence whenever occasion offers. Dissatisfaction does not seem to be confined to those States where there is an arbitrary government like Russia, or a monarchy with a power like BISMARCK behind the throne, but republican France even is getting a taste of trouble, and so much of it as even to endanger the very existence of the Republic.

The outbreak has taken place in Lyons, and the panic there is terrible. The mob rules the hour. The banks and public buildings are in danger of destruction, business is suspended, and the utmost anxiety is felt for the future. The police have taken prompt action, troops have been called out and more telegraphed for to be upon the scene of disturbance, while the fort commanding the City has been prepared so that at any moment any portion of the latter can be laid in ashes.

These are energetic measures, but none too much so, if terrible troubles are to be prevented. The Government has been entirely too lenient in its dealings with known anarchists. In the desire to allow freedom of speech, those who were bent upon the destruction of the Republic have been permitted to make incendiary speeches, to hold meetings for agitation, and, so far as was possible, to spread disaffection. An organized association, whose head officers reside abroad has been discovered to exist, but measures have now been taken for its suppression.

The appeal of the delegates from six of the Lyons Arrondissements to the Chamber of Deputies will, doubtless, be immediately and affirmatively acted upon. They desire a law to be passed to restrict the movements of returned political convicts, and to deal summarily with them in case of incendiary action. This is what ought to be done. The French people are not yet prepared for the kind of self-government which allows perfect freedom of speech to all classes, and the moderation which has thus far characterized the Republic will have to be changed for strong and energetic action. A firm hand is needed to rule France, more powerful in its grip upon the forces at work than those that now control affairs. Perhaps the exigencies of the times will bring him to the front, otherwise the Republican government stands in danger.

SECOND HAND TYPE FOR SALE.

The type on which we are now printing the BLADE has been in use less than six months. While it is not in proper condition to cast stereotype plates from, as is required by our new press, it is plenty good enough for small printing offices. We have on hand, in "standing matter," some 4,000 to 5,000 pounds of brevier, minion, nonpariel and agate type, which we will sell in lots of not less than 100 pounds, boxed and shipped by express, at the following very low prices: Brevier, 20 cents; minion, 24 cents; nonpariel, 28 cents; agate, 30 cents. Cash must accompany the order.

CURRENT EVENTS.

The new Bey of Tunis, Sidi Ali Bey has accepted a protectorate treaty with France.——It is said that the German Government is displeased at the unfriendly attitude of the German press toward Great Britain.——The W. C. T. U. Convention at Louisville, re elected its present board of officers, headed by Miss FRANCES E. WILLARD, President.——Valentine Baker, the cashiered English officer, is now Major-General of Division under the Khedive—the highest military office to which a foreigner can be appointed in Egypt.——Louisville announces its intention to hold next year a cotton exposition, to represent every feature of cultivation and manipulation, for which a large amount of money has already been pledged.——The Governor of Texas has received a telegram from New York offering 70 cents per acre for one million acres of State lands.——John Heiser, lately a member of a trunk manufacturing firm in Milwaukee, has fled to avoid the disclosure of a social scandal, taking $25,000 in money. It is believed that he has gone to Europe.——The police of Belgrade discovered that torpedoes had been placed in the river Danube, with the intention of blowing up the steamer on which King Milan was expected to arrive.——The Kewanee bank robbers, Pratt, Wilson and Dunkle, pleaded guilty, and were sentenced to six years hard labor in the penitentiary. Scott, an accomplice, was given four years.——Fire at East Brady, Pa., damaged business properties to the amount of about $75,000.——In the course of a few years the Northern Pacific Railroad will run through an avenue of shade trees hundreds of miles in length. This extensive tree planting is being done to protect the road from storms and snow drifts. In addition to having a large gang of men at this work between Fargo and Bismarck in Dakota, the officers have distributed immense quantities of seedlings and cuttings to the farmers settled on the land grants, and offered prizes for skill in forestry.——The New York six days' walking match closed at 10 o'clock Saturday night, the score standing: Fitzgerald, 577 miles 0 laps; Noremac, 567 miles 4 laps; Herty, 541 miles 1 lap; Hughes, 531 miles. There was not much left for the winners, after paying expenses.——The 'Nickel Plated" Railroad, which was built as an opposition to the Lake Shore Railroad from Buffalo to Chicago, was sold Thursday by Judge Burke and J. R. Devereux, of Cleveland, to unnamed persons, at 37 for preferred and 17 for common stock.——S. S. Cox has been nominated for the 13th time to Congress and a nomination in his District is equivalent to an election.——The acting Secretary of the Interior has reversed the practice of the Pension Bureau by a decision that seven years'

Correspondence.

NEW YORK LETTER.

New York Girls and Their Characteristics—Mrs. Langtry's Movements—The Coming Election—Churches and Charity—Scraps of News and Comments.

Correspondence Toledo Blade.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28, 1882.

It is a glorious Autumn day, and the streets are gay with promenaders and equipages, of which among those, the dress of all observers, is

THE NEW YORK GIRL,

an institution in herself. Of this she has found her model, but not rebellant human creature, this forward but not bold, but reliant but not rebellant human observer from the other side of the ocean has made a diagnosis which seems to fit her pretty accurately. Walk the street behavior of New York girls and women admirable. Men who ride in a car or stage are not seen vexed because the easy self-possessed is haughty and almost insolent indication of the head. But the women by right of courtesy to gentlemen acknowledge. And a little further on will show any man who is a great City full of presumptuous beautiful daughters, a cool and reserved manner is woman's chief safeguard. The manners of girls who are starting in society are growing severe. Their gushing days are gone by, and now comes the age in the career of the girl, not occasionally vivacious, perhaps, but still stout everything, and which it finds will up in the air. The head drops her head and lowers her voice, and speaks in a masculine voice, and sits down as "bad form." The manners of the society girl is open frankness and severe earnestness. The curve of the lip and the simper are gone and in general the conversation of a New York girl is simple in language and frank and clear in accent. One drawback to her character for independence is a wonderful craze for anything and everything of foreign or society stamp. Some of the street cars "frisma," and she says she gets as "I cawnt dance any more," and "I can't dawnce any more," and "I can't dawnce any more," mixing the American and English in a most horrid and enervating way.

In the way of fun, New York girls have been going from prayer-rugs to fencing; but always within the strictest bounds of propriety. The prayer rugs are genuine articles from the East, and have most of them been used by Mahometans. The fencing is not new, but it has been revived by the girls, and a girl considers her champion of the ball and goes one of these heavily padded jackets and takes little rugs ties at her heels. They force with the single stick, and handle themselves to up and down positions. It doesn't pay to have them long, because as soon as one of them gets a pass they both run away. But the lessons in their great fools, and New York girls are at the head of the list as rapid players. There are private tennis courts wherever the grounds will admit it, and nearly all of the City are utilized to the utmost by tennis clubs. There is great interest in the girls, not only in point of skill, but costume. They look stunning, and young Jerseys and short skirts, and dress are fully as when roller-skating. The habit of horseswomen in New York does fails to astonish strangers. The riding habits are made by tailors and are models of close-fitting, and the horses are of the best. The girls ride well, and there is a regular fashionable hour when the Park is filled with superb grooms in the rear. Some of the New York girl plays the piano and the harp, banjo or violin as a fad—that is, the last three instruments, and particularly the violin, are seen at the piano into the shade. The piano is almost entirely to the Wagner school, who, and are known personally as "crimps." The New York girl is also peculiar in matters of art, from Southern, where it has so little to choose, and where any charge must be charge for the latter. In a few localities the Bourbons are resorting to their old tactics, but, in the main, there is a promise of a very gratifying improvement in the methods of the Democratic party, and the elections will generally be conducted with some show of fairness. In Washington the political atmosphere is unusually serene, and every body seems disposed to take whatever comes. They satisfy themselves with the reflection that this is an "off year" and of not much account, and that everything will be lovely for 1884.

The letter of Mr. Blaine, which looks very fair and which urges Republicans to stick to their ticket, does not pass without being challenged. He is charged with stabbing the party when he speaks of "causes of just discontent with State combinations unfairly and injudiciously thrust upon the party." It is said that people do not talk that way when they want to carry an election, and that Mr. Blaine's advice in regard to Congressmen is not likely to have so much influence as his encouragement of those who assassinate a State ticket under the plea that it is *unfair* or *injudicious*. The Stalwarts may not be regarded as a very saintly order of politicians, but this at best, must be said in their favor. When they were overruled and Gen. Libby Friesh nominated they did not bolt the ticket or seek to defeat it by underhanded and adroit tricks of legerdemain; but took the field manfully in its behalf and secured its success. It would be well for the party if a little of the same manliness entered into the methods of those Republicans who are now working for the success of the Democratic party.

When Congress comes together in December it will have all the appropriation bills on its hands as usual, with a vast amount of unfinished business bequeathed to it from the long session. What was left over would be more than it could digest if nothing new should come before it; but it must hear the Tariff report and do a good deal of talking on that subject, and must be buried under the usual avalanche of new bills. Some of the things left over will call very imperiously for action. The reduction of internal revenue taxes has already waited far too long; then there is the bill to erect Dakota into a State; the bill to authorize the construction of new war vessels for the navy; the bill to establish postal savings banks; the bill to suspend the issue of silver certificates; the bill to stop the coinage of silver dollars; the bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy, and many others equally important. Congress never does anything before the holidays and the whole work of the session will be worked into January and February.

The Star Route scandals have come to a head, but the result is not what the public were led to expect. Ever since the foreman of the jury made his complaint the local papers of this City have kept insinuating that he was the guilty one, that he was to be indicted by the grand jury, and that he had made his charges to cover up the real facts. We were told that Mr. Wells, who had been appointed to take special charge of these cases, had proof to show that the bribery was not done by any body in the Attorney General's office but that Dickson was the man who would be hit. But it appears from the statements now made public that the "jury fixers" belonged to both sides but were chiefly in the interest of the Government. It may be that something different is expected to be drawn out on the trial, but on the face of things the look is not good for the Attorney General's office.

The Anti-Monopoly party which seems to be coming into notice is very perplexing to the politicians. It has a pledge against "the cornering of food products," which may trouble Mr. Edson, the New York Democratic candidate for Mayor, who, as a leading members of the Produce Exchange, "knows how it is himself." Then it has an ugly squint against Free Trade. It wants such a revision of the Tariff "as will insure fair, living wages to American workmen and duly protect them against the competition of cheap labor abroad." If it acts on the square the Democrats will not get so much comfort out of it as they have expected.

The President remained here only a short time. He did not take up his quarters at the White House, where the repairs and to the Soldiers' Home and occupied the cottage usually appropriated to the use of the President. He has gone back to New York to cast his vote and remove his books, papers, and furniture from his house, which has been rented.

At the National Observatory the Government astronomers have had a good look at the comet through their great equatorial telescope and do not confirm the observations made at some other observatories respecting the comet's going to pieces. They find bright spots in the light matter around the nucleus, but no signs of disintegration, and the prospect is that the heavenly visitor will ride away from us on its luminous car without jumping off. Of course the comet grows fainter as it recedes, but it is still a splendid object in the early morning.

Recent reports from the Postoffice Department show a great increase in the business in the money order office. There are about 6,000 money order offices and the transmissions are made with but few losses. They cover, for the last year, over $6,000,000. The Department recommend the issuance of what it calls postal notes—a convenient form of remittance for small sums. The foreign business of this office is perhaps more important than the domestic. The orders aggregate more than $115,000,000, and communications are had, not only with the leading nations, but with many of the smaller ones, like Jamaica, New South Wales, Victoria and New Zealand. If, now, Congress could only find time, between the seasons of President making, to give the country Postal Savings Banks it would add another important item to the well-being of the country. Still another step in advance would be the Postal telegraph. It is too bad that such important improvements should be picked up by other countries and put in successful operation while we have to wait so many years for them.

The case of Gen. Curtis, who was convicted in New York of disregarding the law in relation to political assessments, has been argued before the Supreme Court, but the decision is not as yet declared. The indications seem to point to a decision against the General. There is no question in regard to the breach of the law; but it was claimed that the law was an infringement on natural rights and therefore void. But there are so many cases in which Congress has made similar regulations that it will be difficult for the Court to sustain Curtis without overturning the principles long established and vastly important to the interests of the country. Mr. Wheeler in his argument against political assessments, said that the party out of power regarded monies raised in this way as a corruption fund virtually drawn from the Treasury for the purpose of keeping them out of power. The effect was therefore bad, as it exasperated opponents and made elections ferocious.

The fair for the benefit of the Garfield Monument attracts large attention and will be a great occasion. It is to be held in the rotunda of the Capitol which will be made brilliant by an electric light. It opens on Saturday, the 25th of November with imposing ceremonials.

BUCKEYE.

KANSAS.

Crawford County—Its Soil, Climate and People.

FARLINGTON, Crawford Co., Ks., Oct. 16

To the Editor of the Toledo Blade:

Kansas, sunny Kansas, with its Italian skies, its genial climate, its full granaries, its orchards groaning under its loads of luscious fruit, and last, but not least, its determined stand against King Alcohol, is attracting the attention of the world.

"The Lord loveth whom he chasteneth," so says the Scriptures. In regard to Kansas this is an apt quotation, for she has been "beaten with many stripes;" but she has proudly withstood her afflictions, and come off "more than conqueror." The southeastern part of Kansas is called the garden of the State. Crawford County is on the west boundary of Missouri, and in the second tier of Counties north from the Indian Territory.

The eastern part of the County is underlaid with coal of the best quality. The beds are all being worked, a railroad following them the whole length of the County, and furnishing steady work for hundreds of men at good wages the year round. In the western part immense quantities of prairie hay are baled annually and shipped East. The County is noted for the excellent quality of its agricultural products. We are well supplied with railroads, there being six different lines within the County. Girard, the County seat, has a population of 2,000. The next largest Town is New Pittsburg, a mining Town of 1,000 inhabitants, which has doubled in population within the last year. We have the herd law here, which Parson Nasby extols so in his letters from Germany, but I think there must be something in the American atmosphere which causes even the cows to rebel against being fenced around in the quiet manner of which he speaks. Here the cow generally leads, and at a good pace, too. Wire is coming into general use for fencing purposes and is very serviceable.

Politically, Crawford County is pretty evenly divided between Republicans and Democrats. Here, as elsewhere, the Greenbackers are in just sufficient numbers to form as has been aptly put, a sewerage for both the parties.

The Prohibition question is being considerably agitated, and while there is quite a sentiment against it, yet I think St. John will be re-elected as many Democrats will support him on account of his Temperance proclivities.

The good old BLADE is largely circulated and highly appreciated in this section, and not least of all by your humble servant.

GLENGARRY.

A YANKEE TRICK.

Saving Six Spies.

GARDNER, Kas., Oct. 24.

To the Editor of the Blade.

I have read the account of McElroy's in your paper, as I saw how he found little "Red Cap." It encouraged me to relate an incident that occurred in Libby Prison in September, 1863. There were six men purported to be spies under sentence of death on the upper floor, and it was only a few days after I had been there that there was an exchange of prisoners to be made. I was on the second floor and there were no guards in the room with us, but the doors were locked. On looking out of the windows we could see some of the prisoners that had come over from "Bully Libby." The Massachusetts Sergeant in charge of our squad proposed we break in the door that led to the upper story and let those six men out, provided six men would consent to be left behind. There were six of us volunteered; when our names were called those prisoners marched out. As soon as the men began to pass out we concealed ourselves in the stairway leading to the upper story, and fortunately the officer in command gave the order for the citizens and soldiers to be turned into our room as soon as the boys passed out, when we mixed up with them. Our presence, and the escape of the prisoners, was not discovered until it was ration time, when we were questioned about it and of course knew nothing of it.

A part of a regiment of cavalry was sent to bring the prisoners back. But we learned that it was a false story, that they had already reached our boats down the river. I know that the Rebel authorities threatened to have six officers shot in their place, and heard that our Government threatened to retaliate.

Now, I never knew who were the men that escaped, or what regiment they belonged to. But we thought they were spies. I would like to know if any of of those men are still living, and if these lines should reach the eyes of any of those boys who volunteered with me, I would like them to write to me. The next day we were taken to Belle Isle and put in different squads, and I never saw any of them again. One belonged to the First Maryland Infantry and was a Sergeant, and the other to the Third New York Cavalry, Company H. I was known among the prisoners as "Gen. Banks." I had both arms broke and they were done up with bark splints. I was in squad 44 on the Island. The reason that I remember so little of the persons who escaped was we had had hardly got the door in and they into our room and changed clothes with some of the boys before our names were called, and they went out. The boys gave us all the salt they had and some pieces of bread, and I got one dollar in money. It was one of the Park Bank bills of New York.

I am respectfully,

SILAS W. BARNARD,
Gardner, Johnson Co., Kans.

Appreciates the Blade.

OAKLAND, Iowa, October 21.

To the Editor of the Blade.

When I return from the Postoffice my better half meets me with "Did you get the BLADE?" sometimes I have to say No, and she will say, "I believe they have forgotten us this week. You have just got to borrow a paper this week. I cannot do without my Throne and Scaffold." For my part I could go in on half rations if I got "Nasby in Exile" regular every week. His description of Nuremburg is full of interest. I see he does not take to horse flesh in the way of soup or sausage, but maybe when he gets acclimated he will not be so hostile to the succulent sausage. You know the old adage, When in Rome do as Rome does.

J. B. POLLOCK.

A Failure for $500,000.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28—The factory of the Rubber Comb and Jewelry Company at Bloomingdale, N. J., was attached by the Lincoln Bank in a suit for $6,000. The company was forced into suspension by the failure of Alonzo Follet, note broker. The liabilities are said to be $500,000. Creditors of the company are endeavoring to effect a settlement on a basis of 75 cents on the dollar.

Dr Harter's Iron Tonic

This medicinal preparation is one out of a thousand of the patent kind placed before the public which has what it claims, "intrinsic merite," and does afford relief in diseases like dyspepsia, general debility, and many kinds of disorders peculiar to females. It has received the endorsement of hundreds of people of good standing throughout the country, and should it sometimes fail to effect a cure, it may be taken without deleterous results. It has become a staple medicine with druggists. One or two bottles, used in season, may save a heavy bill from the family physician.

The City Mission disposes gospel truth in 12 tongues.

One of our noblest institutions is the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, which, during the year ending the 17th of this month, have received donations aggregating $20,490 48, which amount has been expended for worthy deserving persons. The permanent fund now amounts to $61,149 69, of which amount $37,500 is in registered United States four per cent. bonds, and $22,049 69 in a house and lot at No. 79 Fourth avenue. During the first quarter 1,882 families were visited; for the second quarter 5,445 families were visited; and for the third and fourth xuarters 3,312 families were visited.

HERE A LITTLE AND THERE A LITTLE

Among the latest victims of cheeky swindlers are our undertakers, and a number of them have been robbed of small sums. The rascal's way was to call upon an undertaker and state in a very plausible manner that he had lost a friend in the country. He wished to obtain a coffin already trimmed, to be delivered at some railroad depot or boat landing. He would ask for the bill and draw a check for an amount slightly in excess. If the undertaker paid him the few dollars' difference between the bill and the check he would find himself swindled to just that amount.

For allowing a piece of a tooth which ought to have come out to go down a man's throat, two of our City dentists are condemned by a Court to pay the victim $500.

Another will of the rich Godet family comes to light. It is that of Jean Buchanan Godet, in which she flings money around freely—but mostly in the family. Her nephew, Eldridge L. Gerry, gets a huge slice. He is President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and with this streak of luck ought to be able to run the business without asking for contributions.

Pres. Arthur will come here to vote and thenceforth reside reside in Washington. Prof. Doremus has rented Mr. Arthur's Lexington avenue house, and takes possession the day after election.

We have just closed one of those nuisances called walking matches, which reminds me that Beauty and the Beast may be seen in a dozen street window—photographs side by side of Mrs. Langtry and Hart, the negro pedestrian.

Thurlow Weed yesterday morning was so much brighter than usual that the members of his family felt renewed hope and encouragement. He ate his poached egg with a good appetite and he passed a comfortable day. In fact he has improved continuously ever since Dr. Chadbourne has returned.

Henry Ward Beecher has a blunt fashion of telling the truth now and then. Last night he said that long experience showed him that one great trouble in Christian Churches was that their ministers had so little religion. Yet, he added, he was no better than others, and in many respects not so good.

ZENO.

LETTER FROM BUCKEYE.

Politicians Softened Down—Mr. Blaine's Letter—The Example of the Stalwarts—What will be Before Congress—The Star Route Scandals—Anti-Monopoly Party—The President—The Comet—Money Order Office—Case of Gen. Curtis—The Garfield Monument Fair.

Correspondence of the Toledo Blade.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27, 1882

Our newspapers are singularly indifferent to the coming election, and either have no disposition to handle it or are so taken up with other things as to have no place for it. They discuss the races at the Fair Grounds, the anniversary of Penn's landing at Philadelphia, the Star Route corruption cases, the arguments before the Supreme Court, the Garfield Monument Fair, or anything else than election matters. Meantime the "battle is set," and both parties—to say nothing of a good many other parties—are in for the fight, and somebody is pretty likely to be elected. The most hopeful news for the Republican party seems to come from the South, where it has so little to lose, and where any charge must be a charge for the latter. In a few localities the Bourbons are resorting to their old tactics, but, in the main, there is a promise of a very gratifying improvement in the methods of the Democratic party, and the elections will generally be conducted with some show of fairness. In Washington the political atmosphere is unusually serene, and every body seems disposed to take whatever comes. They satisfy themselves with the reflection that this is an "off year" and of not much account, and that everything will be lovely for 1884.

The letter of Mr. Blaine, which looks very fair and which urges Republicans to stick to their ticket, does not pass without being challenged. He is charged with stabbing the party when he speaks of "causes of *just* discontent with State combinations *unfairly and injudiciously thrust upon the party.*" It is said that people do not talk that way when they want to carry an election, and that Mr. Blaine's advice in regard to Congressmen is not likely to have so much influence as his encouragement of those who assassinate a State ticket under the plea that it is *unfair* or *injudicious*. The Stalwarts may not be regarded as a very saintly order of politicians, but this, at best, must be said in their favor. When they were overruled and Gen. Libby Friesh nominated they did not bolt the ticket or seek to defeat it by underhanded and adroit tricks of legerdemain; but took the field manfully in its behalf and secured its success. It would be well for the party if a little of the same manliness entered into the methods of those Republicans who are now working for the success of the Democratic party.

When Congress comes together in December it will have all the appropriation bills on its hands as usual, with a vast amount of unfinished business bequeathed to it from the long session. What was left over would be more than it could digest if nothing new should come before it; but it must hear the Tariff report and do a good deal of talking on that subject, and must be buried under the usual avalanche of new bills. Some of the things left over will call very imperiously for action. The reduction of internal revenue taxes has already waited far too long; then there is the bill to erect Dakota into a State; the bill to authorize the construction of new war vessels for the navy; the bill to establish postal savings banks; the bill to suspend the issue of silver certificates; the bill to stop the coinage of silver dollars; the bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy, and many others equally important. Congress never does anything before the holidays and the whole work of the session will be worked into January and February.

The Star Route scandals have come to a head, but the result is not what the public were led to expect. Ever since the foreman of the jury made his complaint the local papers of this City have kept insinuating that he was the guilty one, that he was to be indicted by the grand jury, and that he had made his charges to cover up the real facts. We were told that Mr. Wells, who had been appointed to take special charge of these cases, had proof to show that the bribery was not done by any body in the Attorney General's office but that Dickson was the man who would be hit. But it appears from the statements now made public that the "jury fixers" belonged to both sides but were chiefly in the interest of the Government. It may be that something different is expected to be drawn out on the trial, but on the face of things the look is not good for the Attorney General's office.

The Anti-Monopoly party which seems to be coming into notice is very perplexing to the politicians. It has a pledge against "the cornering of food products," which may trouble Mr. Edson, the New York Democratic candidate for Mayor, who, as a leading members of the Produce Exchange, "knows how it is himself." Then it has an ugly squint against Free Trade. It wants such a revision of the Tariff "as will insure fair, living wages to American workmen and duly protect them against the competition of cheap labor abroad." If it acts on the square the Democrats will not get so much comfort out of it as they have expected.

The President remained here only a short time. He did not take up his quarters at the White House, where the repairs and to the Soldiers' Home and occupied the cottage usually appropriated to the use of the President. He has gone back to New York to cast his vote and remove his books, papers, and furniture from his house, which has been rented.

At the National Observatory the Government astronomers have had a good look at the comet through their great equatorial telescope and do not confirm the observations made at some other observatories respecting the comet's going to pieces. They find bright spots in the light matter around the nucleus, but no signs of disintegration, and the prospect is that the heavenly visitor will ride away from us on its luminous car without jumping off. Of course the comet grows fainter as it recedes, but it is still a splendid object in the early morning.

Recent reports from the Postoffice Department show a great increase in the business in the money order office. There are about 6,000 money order offices and the transmissions are made with but few losses. They cover, for the last year, over $6,000,000. The Department recommend the issuance of what it calls postal notes—a convenient form of remittance for small sums. The foreign business of this office is perhaps more important than the domestic. The orders aggregate more than $115,000,000, and communications are had, not only with the leading nations, but with many of the smaller ones, like Jamaica, New South Wales, Victoria and New Zealand. If, now, Congress could only find time, between the seasons of President making, to give the country Postal Savings Banks it would add another important item to the well-being of the country. Still another step in advance would be the Postal telegraph. It is too bad that such important improvements should be picked up by other countries and put in successful operation while we have to wait so many years for them.

The case of Gen. Curtis, who was convicted in New York of disregarding the law in relation to political assessments, has been argued before the Supreme Court, but the decision is not as yet declared. The indications seem to point to a decision against the General. There is no question in regard to the breach of the law; but it was claimed that the law was an infringement on natural rights and therefore void. But there are so many cases in which Congress has made similar regulations that it will be difficult for the Court to sustain Curtis without overturning the principles long established and vastly important to the interests of the country. Mr. Wheeler in his argument against political assessments, said that the party out of power regarded monies raised in this way as a corruption fund virtually drawn from the Treasury for the purpose of keeping them out of power. The effect was therefore bad, as it exasperated opponents and made elections ferocious.

The fair for the benefit of the Garfield Monument attracts large attention and will be a great occasion. It is to be held in the rotunda of the Capitol which will be made brilliant by an electric light. It opens on Saturday, the 25th of November with imposing ceremonials.

BUCKEYE.

THE RAVAGES OF CONSUMPTION.

In spite of all that medical science and professional skill has been able to do in that most fatal of all diseases, Consumption of the Lungs, it is steadily on the increase. The number of deaths from this cause, as shown by our bills of mortality, is simply appalling. Not long since, in referring to this fact, *Harper's Bazar* said:

"Pulmonary diseases have been gradually increasing in this country during the past few years, especially during the Winter months, which are particularly perilous to those who have delicate lungs. The figures are startling. According to the records of the Board of Health in this city (New York) *the loss of life by consumption alone during the five years ending December 31, 1879, was* 29,910. Pneumonia and bronchitis are also very fatal diseases, the former causing more than one-half as many deaths as consumption, and the latter nearly one fourth the number."

Taking the population of New York City at one million, and the whole number of deaths from consumption, pneumonia and bronchitis at 38,750 in every five years, this would give for the United States a death-roll from these three kindred diseases of 1,470,000; or one-fifth of that number (294,000) in every single year!

The Philadelphia *Ledger*, in alluding to the fact that forty-nine deaths by consumption had occurred in that city in a single week, makes this comment:

"The havoc of lung diseases goes on with heavy count all the year round. *Yet the doctors in their conventions have almost ceased to talk about phthisis, with any degree of enthusiastic research*, while they give us no end of brilliant light upon the sewerage and the deaths by bad drainage. *It is a discredit to medical science that such well defined diseases as American lungs present, should yet be so little under control*, and the skill of our experts should still be baffled."

Another paper, in speaking of the subject, says:

"If any other disease prevailed to such an extent, we should have immediate and rigid investigation as to the cause and remedy. That this is not the case in regard to lung diseases can only be attributed to the fact that *medical science appears to have exhausted itself in that direction.*

"And yet it seems marvellous that, with all the new light which has been thrown upon human ailments within the past half century, nothing that serves to clearly point out either the direct cause of the wide-prevalence of a disease so almost universally fatal, or *anything that can rightfully claim to be a remedy for it, has been revealed.*"

Here we have presented, in a form which cannot fail to startle the community, two most serious and alarming facts connected with the ravages of pulmonary diseases in this country. 1. That they have been steadily increasing for years. 2. That with all its advancement in skill, and in the knowledge of curative forces the *medical profession does not know how to deal successfully with Consumption*, AND CANNOT CURE IT."

That Consumption of the Lungs cannot be cured by any of the remedial agents known to either of the great schools of medicine, or by the eclecticism which includes the best curative appliances of both, is too well and sorrowfully known to the hundreds of thousands of wasting and slowly-dying victims, whose pale faces, sunken eyes and feeble steps meet us in every city, town and neighborhood. However hopefully these stricken ones may cling to life, and deceive themselves as to their real condition, their nearest and dearest friends know but too well that they are steadily failing and wasting, and that premature death is as certain as if an arrow had been lodged in some vital organ.

It is well under-stood, that the only hope for those who are suffering from pulmonary diseases lies in their attaining, through some means, a higher degree of vitality, and an increased power of nutrition. The tendency to a too rapid waste of tissue must be met and overcome by a new and larger ability to take and utilize the substances out of which the tissues are composed and the vital organs kept in a healthy equilibrium. To gain this, the intelligent and conscientious physician, fully aware that but little dependence can be placed in medicine, advises and encourages his patients to use every possible hygienic expedient for keeping up the vital forces—exercise in the open air, nutritious food, carefulness in regard to any diet that may tax or enfeeble the digestive organs, avoidance of exposure, crowded rooms, excitement, etc. In a few instances, this care and regimen are successful in aiding in the check of the enemy which has gained a lodgment, but rarely in casting him out. He has intrenched himself, and, ever on the alert and watchful, stands ready to assault a weak, exposed or half-guarded point; and sooner or later, almost surely succeeds in his deadly work.

It is no fault of the Profession that it cannot cure this disease. *Not because it is incurable*, but because in its Materia Medica no assistance is found in use of which the diseased system can be furnished with an antidote or an effective resistant. But this is no proof that such a substance does not exist, and that Consumption must still go on destroying its hundreds of thousands every year. The search for an agent that would give the vitality which is needed to arrest the disease and restore the patient to health, has been an earnest pursuit with some of the ablest physicians in the past and present century; and some form of oxygen administration has been with many regarded as the means by which the ardently-desired end would be gained. Experiments in this direction have been made from time to time, but not until within the past few years have they been carried to a successful result. Satisfied that if a new combination of Oxygen and Nitrogen could be made in which the former substance would be in excess of what is found in common air, a physician who had been forced to abandon his practice in consequence of an attack of Pneumonia, was led to make persistent experiments which finally resulted in the discovery of a new substance now known as Compound Oxygen, and by the use of which he was himself restored to permanent good health.

It is over 15 years since this great result was reached—a result which has inaugurated a new era in the healing art. *Consumption of the Lungs stands no longer in the list of incurable diseases*

The action of "COMPOUND OXYGEN" in arresting the progress of Pulmonary Consumption has been so marked and constant under the administration of this new substance, that we are warranted in saying that, *if taken in the early stages, eight out of every ten persons affected with this disease, might be cured.* In Consumption, as every one is aware, the only hope for the patient lies in the establishment of a higher vital condition. Now, Compound Oxygen is an agent that gives directly this n w and higher vitality, which generally becomes apparent at the very beginning of its use, manifesting itself in an almost immediate increase of appetite, and in a sense of life and bodily comfort. If the use of Oxygen is continued, *a steady improvement nearly always follows*; and where the disease has not become too deeply seated, *a cure may be confidently looked for.*

But we cannot too earnestly urge the necessity of using this Vitalizing Treatment in the very commencement of pulmonary troubles, and before the disease has made any serious inroads upon the system, and reduced its power to contend with so dangerous an enemy. Too many of the cases which come to us are of long standing, and the chances for a radical and permanent cure are just so far remote. That Compound Oxygen benefits or cures, so large a proportion of these is often as much a surprise to ourselves as our patients. For on the first word heard by a friend of this nature, a resort is had to Compound Oxygen, *we know from over twelve years' experience in a large number of cases, that its progress can be arrested*; and we also know that even after the disease has made serious inroads upon the system, it can be held in check in a very large percentage of cases, and the patient restored to a condition of comparative good health.

In proof of this, we have already laid before the public a very large number of testimonials from consumptive patients who have come under our treatment during the past 12 years, who have realized in their own persons the value of Compound Oxygen in arresting disease and giving back to the enfeebled life forces their lost vitality.

As honest and conscientious physicians we present this matter to the public. Being in possession of the *Only Medicament yet known to exist* on which any sure reliance in Pulmonary diseases can be placed, we use the press as the best and most available means of giving to the world the widest possible knowledge of the fact. To all who desire to have more definite information and such evidence as cannot fail to remove all doubt, we will send proofs of results which are open to the closest scrutiny and the amplest verification.

To those who wish to inform themselves in regard to this new treatment, we will send, *free of cost*, our "*Treatise on Compound Oxygen*," and our pamphlet containing over 50 "Unsolicited Testimonials;" also "Health and Life," our Quarterly Record of cases and cures under the Compound Oxygen Treatment, in which will be found, as reported by patients themselves, *and open for verification, more remarkable results in a single period of three months than all the medical journals of the United States can show in a year.*

DRS. STARKEY & PALEN,
1109 and 1111 Girard St.,
Philadelphia.

FRANCE.

Lyons Threatened With Destruction—An Appeal to Republicans—The Manufacture of Dynamite Prohibited.

PARIS, Oct. 29—A large number of arrests continue to be made at Lyons. M. Jules Ferry is consulting with the authorities for the purpose of devising means whereby order can be maintained. Menacing letters have been sent to the Prefects of a number of departments. Delegates from six of the Lyons arrondissements have issued a manifesto appeal to all Republicans to league themselves together and at once put an end to the Anarchist movement. The delegates in their appeal also support and demand that the Chamber of Deputies promptly pass a law dealing with and restricting the movements of returned political convicts.

The Government has found it necessary to prevent the sale of dynamite, and to that end has prepared a decree prohibiting the sale or manufacture of that explosive. This measure will be presented for action in the Assembly at an early day. It is called forth by the recent diabolical plots that, but for their discovery, might have done great damage to property and life.

LYONS, Oct 29—Troops occupy the railway and all strategic points in the city. Soldiers are strictly forbidden to hold communication with civilians. The fort dominating Lyons is prepared at the word of command to lay any portion of the city in ashes. If further explosions occur the city will be placed under martial law. Threatening letters abound. The Archbishop and Director of the Postoffice received such missives. Those persons are carefully guarded. Late Sunday evening the police seized 40 kilogrammes of dynamite.

SEN. WINDOM

On the Questions of Tariff and Civil Service Reform.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 28—Sen. Windom in a speech at Spring Valley outlined what he claimed to be the policy of the Republican party of the country. He said:

"The issue of the tariff causes a difference of opinion in both parties, but does not create discord in the Republican party. The luxuries of the Nation shall bear a larger share of the tariff and give the benefit to necessaries. We must not tinker with the tariff by making it free trade. It is a question which should be carefully guarded. The Democratic party charge Republicans with failing to reduce the tariff, but do not show what they did in their 50 years of power. They reduced the tariff on quinine, but it rose in price soon after and has always remained so. The Republican party is charged with being in favor of monopoly. Both parties are guilty of that. Congress has power to break down monopolies, not railroad directors, and the people can and will demand it of Congress. I am an anti-monopolist, and will vote for any bill that will prevent monopoly. As to the Southern question, I am hopeful of more perfect union of the North and South. When the Southerners get to work and stop whittling dry goods boxes and cursing Yankees they will forget their antagonism, and that time is coming soon."

Mr. Windom declared that the Republican party raised the credit of the Nation to a standard above all other countries. Our National Bank system is the best in the world. Referring to the civil service reform, he said:

"I am a civil service reformer to my boots and will exert my utmost ability to promote it. We tax our officials for public purposes. True we have, but we will never do so again. My idea of civil service reform is to have each State entitled to a certain number of appointments, have a committee to examine candidates and let the most competent men be given positions of trust. The Republican party is to inaugurate civil service reform. I believe it will do it and give the United States the best civil service in the world."

M. E. BISHOPS.

The Plan of Visitation for 1883.

BERWICK, Pa., Oct. 27.—The Methodist Episcopal Bishops have about concluded their visits here, but will remain for a day or two next week, when they go to Philadelphia to attend the meeting of the Board of Church Extension, Thursday next. A number of the most prominent divines of the Methodist Episcopal Church were present at the public reception.

Following is a part of the plan of the Episcopal visitation for the Spring of 1883: Arkansas Conference, Little Rock, Feb. 14. Bishop Hurst; Germany and Switzerland, Heilbronn, June 20, Foster; Italy, Turin, April 11, Foster; Kansas, Hiawatha, March 22, Harris; Lexington, Lexington, Ky., March 22, Andrews; Liberia, St. Paul, Jan. 25, bishop unappointed; Little Rock, Pine Bluff, Ark., Feb. 8, Hurst; Mexico Mission, Mexico City, Jan. 11, bishop unappointed; Mississippi, Meridian, Jan. 17, Hurst; Missouri, Kirksville, March 1, Andrews; Northern Indiana, Nobles-ville, April 18, Bowman; Northwestern Kansas, Beloit, March 15, Harris; Norway, Arendol, June 6, Foster; St. Louis, Clinton, Mo., March 14, Andrews; Southern Kansas, Oswego, March 1, Harris; Southwestern Kansas, Winfield, March 8, Harris; Sweden, Morkoping, May 14, Foster; Southeast South American Mission, Buenos Ayres, Jan. 3, bishop unappointed.

THE ARMY.

Report of the Paymaster-General—The Deposit System a Success.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30—The Paymaster General of the army in his report for the fiscal year shows the total receipts and disbursements for the year to be $15,133,215. He recommends the act of July 29 be so amended as to allow, in the discretion of the Secretary of War, one month's leave of absence to officers of the army without deduction of pay or allowance for each year during which such absence has not been taken. He also recommends that better pay all laws affecting the pay of officers while on leave, be repealed.

The enlisted men of the army continue to avail themselves of the benefits of the deposit system. During the 10 years this system has been in operation the sum of $8,813,108 was received on deposit. The payment for the same period amounted to $8,765,612, leaving a balance still on deposit of $1,046,468. He recommends, in this connection, that the act of May 15, 1872 be so amended as to allow interest on the minimum deposit, $5, from date of deposit and, further, that the benefits of the deposit system be extended to commissioned officers of the army.

MRS SCOVILLE

Declared Insane—She Cannot be Found.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—The sealed verdict in the Scoville insanity case, which was delivered last night, was read by the Clerk at 10:05 this morning. The verdict declares Mrs. Scoville insane. The Court room was crowded. Mrs. Scoville was not in the Court room, and cannot be found. Her lawyer and son declare they know nothing of her whereabouts.

Mrs. Scoville has not yet been found. Afternoon papers here states her attorney said privately this morning that Mrs. Scoville had friends who would run her off to Canada and support her there, if she desired it. The verdict states she has been insane about six months, and her insanity is hereditary.

Violated Election Laws.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—United States District Attorney Woodford yesterday forwarded a letter to Justice Steckler asking him to lay before him any evidence that he may have "tending to show that any federal election law had been broken in your Assembly district," and that he (Mr. Woodford) would do his best to convict and punish any such offender. Mr. Woodford also wrote yesterday to Assistant District Attorney O'Byrne acknowledging the letter of the latter dated the 25th inst., in which Mr. O'Byrne stated that in a recent speech at Wilmington, Del., he read extracts from an address by Justice Steckler, who charged "that for 10 years past there had not been an honest election in a certain Assembly district in New York City." Mr. Woodford asks that District Attorney McKeon furnish any information he possesses of the violation of any federal election law.

Knights of Labor Barred.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 30.—The strike of the East Liverpool, O., potters, which was inaugurated over five months ago, has become only a strike in the mill men, who only quit work when their employers notified them that any who joined the Knights of Labor would be discharged. All but 150 have either returned to work or left the town. Of the eight potteries implicated five are running at nearly half their capacity, two are entirely idle, while the largest has nearly all the hands needed. In all these works the iron-clad contract which binds each man to keep out of the Knights of Labor organization is in force.

THE LAND LEAGUE.

Correspondence Between Patrick Egan and Pres. Mooney.

BUFFALO, Oct. 29—The President of the Irish National Land League received the following cable:

PARIS, Oct. 29, 1882.

To Mooney, President Irish National Land League of America:

Replying to charges against the Parliamentary party of having misappropriated large portions of the funds—the total amount paid during three years of expenses of members of Parliament is under £2,000, including the expenses of Parnell and Dillon's mission to America; O'Connor's seven months in America, and Healey's four months in America; also the expenses of members on service of the League in Ireland. The libelous articles in the Dublin Irish Times emanate from the notorious Richard Pigott. The National League is making satisfactory progress.

PATRICK EGAN.

Mooney sent the following reply:

To Patrick Egan, Paris:

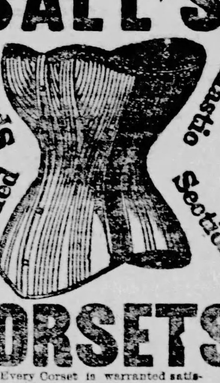
The American League has undiminished confidence in the integrity and wisdom of the Irish leaders. Continue your work, and no British slanders shall destroy the trust of American sympathizers.

JAMES MOONEY,
President I. N. L. L. of America.

Bleaching Negros.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Oct. 28—There is much excitement here over the alleged discovery by Dr. Gregory of a lotion, which, it is claimed, turns the skins of negros white. A man who it is alleged was bleached is now being examined by physicians.

BALL'S



CORSETS

Every Corset is warranted satisfactory to its wearer in every way, or the money will be refunded by the person from whom it was bought.

The only Corset pronounced by our leading physician not injurious to the wearer, and endorsed by ladies as the most comfortable and perfect fitting Corset ever made.

PRICES, by Mail, Postage Paid:
Health Preserving, $1.50. Self-Adjusting, $1.84
Abdominal (extra heavy) $2.00. Nursing, $1.54
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The Household.

CORRESPONDENTS writing for this Department will please observe the following rules:

1. Write "Household Department" on the envelope.

2. Give real name and Postoffice address—not for publication, unless you wish—but for reference in case it is necessary to address you by mail.

3. Write only on one side of the paper, write plainly as possible, and do not interline.

4. Be as brief as the nature of the subject will allow.

Home Talks.

The growing ambition of women to learn some work or profession by which they may support themselves, and the earnest endeavors of philanthropists to open the doors for them in every possible way makes everything regarding the matter of great interest. One of the things which they are best fitted to do by nature is the care of the sick. Intelligent nursing saves many lives, while lack of knowledge shortens them. Elderly women often take up the work through a love for it, and bringing to bear what experience has enabled them to gain are angels of mercy in the neighborhood where they live. Almost everybody knows some such person and can call to mind times when their appearance upon a scene of distress was hailed with the feeling with which a drowning man sees approach certain deliverance.

In the country these nurses are known far and wide. They are the good Samaritans, for though they may have taken up the work because all other interests have been torn out of their lives, or that fate has left them to plod on through the years alone, and they have turned to this as a last resort, they are usually impelled to earnest endeavor through personal interest in their patients, and a sort of pride of power, even though they have had no professional training.

In Cities, however, where people are strangers to each other the first incentive is lacking and the want of trained nurses has long been felt. So many people are utterly helpless in the case of the sickness of their loved ones that it becomes an absolute necessity to have those who stand ready to answer such calls even though perfect strangers. There are already many such who make large wages, as indeed they should do if faithful and competent, for there is no life more wearing, but there is still a lack of such as are thoroly trained for their work.

In the November *Century* is an exceedingly interesting article concerning an institution whose like should be found in every city in the land, namely, the Bellevue Training School for Nurses. This was founded in 1873, the result of absolute need of good nursing among the patients of Bellevue Hospital. One of the leading physicians of New York went to Europe at his own expense to study foreign systems. He saw and consulted Miss NIGHTINGALE, who wrote a letter in which were laid down the principles which have since governed the school. Subscriptions were taken and the institution established.

At first there seemed to be more or less prejudice against the whole thing, and for a time it was up hill work. People had a horror of professional nurses, and women decided to put themselves in training for the duties, but time, patience and energy have brought success, and now a diploma from the Bellevue Training School is a guarantee of proficiency, and is so regarded all over the City. The nurses find themselves in demand at fair wages, and great good has been accomplished.

To show how high is the standard—which should be equally high in every other such school that may be established—we make the following quotations from the *Century* article:

> The scheme adopted—that developed by Miss Nightingale—demanded in the applicant a combination of requisites the mere enumeration of which appalled many who had been encouraged to seek admission to the school. These are: Good education, strong constitution, freedom from physical defects, including the use of sight and hearing, and unexceptionable references. The course of training consists in dressing wounds, applying fomentations, bathing and care of helpless patients, making beds, and managing poultices. Then follow the preparation and application of bandages, making rollers and linings of splints. The nurse must also learn how to prepare, cook and serve delicacies for the invalid. Instruction is given in the best practical methods of supplying fresh air, and of warming and ventilating the sick room. In order to remain through the two-years' course and obtain a diploma, still more is required, viz: Exemplary deportment, patience, industry and obedience. The first year's experience was far from satisfactory. Among 73 applicants, hailing from the various States, only 29 were found that gave promise of ability to fulfill the conditions. Of these, 10 were dismissed for various causes before the expiration of the first nine months. To overcome medicine to the patients in the wards of a great public hospital smacks not a little of revelry and of romance, and goes far, at first, to compensate for a hospital's unpleasant surroundings and its odor of disinfectants; but a short period of woundDressing and night-watching is sufficient to dispel such illusions. Every year, young women whose abilities warranted their admittance at the commencement of the course have been permitted to depart before its completion, owing to an evident distaste on their part for the duties imposed upon them. But the managers, though surprised at the result of their first efforts, were not discouraged. As time went by, the number of applicants increased, and, though the high standard first established was not departed from, the proportion of those capable of fulfilling the requirements multiplied. Some applicants, who did not seem especially adapted to the work, proved most efficient, and on this topic the managers say that, after their long experience, they have found that the fitness of an applicant can be determined only by a absolute trial.
>
> The nurses at the Bellevue school may be divided into two classes; those who study the art of nursing with a view to gaining a livelihood or supporting their families, and those who look forward to a life of usefulness among the poor sick. All are lodged and boarded free of charge during the two years' course, and are paid a small sum monthly, while in the school, to defray their actual necessary expenses, and, in order to avoid all distinction between rich and poor, every nurse is expected to receive this pay.
>
> Eventually such trained nurses will be sent to the almhouses, where but little attention has been paid to nursing the sick.
>
> But it is not to this phase of the matter that we want to draw attention, but to the fact that this opens a new and lucrative profession for women, and one which no one can cavil at as out of her sphere. Given the opportunity to acquire a thoro knowledge of her duties, and many women who have looked around wondering for what especial niche they were created, will find the question answered. It is a hard life but one bristling with rich opportunities to do good.—ED.

Fancy Work and House Decorations.

Waste Paper Basket.—These can be made very ornamental with very little trouble. Get an open wicker work basket of pretty shape and two colors of narrow satin ribbon, the width to be determined by the size of the openings in the basket. Lace these in and out alternately all over the basket. When this is done, line it with a bright colored silesia. Around the top edge put a valance of plush or velvet cut in vandykes, each one with some pretty figure embroidered or appliqued upon it. The vandykes must be lined, and the edges chainstitched in rows of several colors. Finish the top edge with a cord, or, a plaiting of satin ribbon we think is the prettiest.—ED.

The Sailor Cap—The New York *Tribune* gives the following description of a pretty little cap suitable for children's wear or young ladies at lawn tennis. The amount of zephyr required is not given but we should judge an ounce and a half or two ounces would be sufficient, though not having crocheted one we may not be correct. The pattern is done in double zephyr, of a dark navy blue color. Use a large wooden crochet needle:

Make a chain of 8 stitches, join and work 10 stitches into the ring in double crochet, then proceed onward in rounds not rows. The 2d row work 2 stitches into every stitch, putting the hook through both stitches of the chain; then work for the 3d row 2 stitches into every third. The top consists of 14 rows and requires to be increased with great care, so as to keep it perfectly flat. After the 14th row, when there should be 74 stitches, do 1 round plain, and begin decreasing for four rounds till there are 57 stitches; then 2 rounds of single crochet, 1 round of double crochet, and 2 more rounds of single crochet, which finish the band of the cap with 57 stitches as you began it. A silk ball or pompon is placed in the center of the crown.

Russian Work.—The following is a description of one of the varieties of this kind of work which is embroidery in red and blue ingrained cottons. It is worked on linen canvas, and is alike upon both sides. Take up two threads on the needle, and leave two, and continue this exactly like darning in a straight row by the thread to the end of the line; return by taking up the stitches left, and there will be a row resembling stitching, excepting that both sides will be exactly alike. Begin the next line two threads apart, and continue until as many rows are done as may be desired. Cross these lines with others, worked precisely in the same way, and the result will be a piece of grounding in squares.

This stitch may be varied in many ways. It can be done on four threads or on one, in which latter case it is known as *point minuscule*. Another variety has two sides of the square omitted, so that the stitches form little vandykes; another is simply darning, the return stitches being omitted, but the stitches in the different rows alternating.

NARROW EDGING.—Cast on 6 stitches: 1st row, k 2, o, n, o, k 2; 2d row, k 4, p 1, k 2; 3d row, k 2, o, n, k 1, o, k 2; 4th row, k 2, p 1, k 2; 5th row, k 2, o, n, k 2, o, k 2; 6 h row, k 6, p 1, k 2; 7th row, k 2, o, n, k 3, o, k 2; 8th row, k 7, p 1, k 2; 9th row, k 2, o, n, k 2, o 1, n, k 1, o, k 2; 10th row, k 6, p 1, k 3, (making 3 stitches on the loop), p 1, k 2; 11th row, k 2, o, n, k 4, n, o, n, k 1; 12th row, k 3, n, k 1, n, k 1, p 1, k 2; 13 h row, k 2, o, n, k 1, n, o, n, k 1; 14th row, k 3, n, k 1, p 1, k 2; 15th row, k 2, o, n, k 1, and slip narrowed stitch over, o, n, k 1; 16th row, k 4, p 1, k 2. In beginning the pattern again, k 2, o, n k 1, o, k 2. In the 2d, 4th, 6th, 8th, 10th, 12th, 14th and 16th rows knit the first stitch instead of slipping.

Correspondence.

WANTS ADVICE.—May I come in? I want advice.

Fanny, I too have bread that is—well, just the reverse of yours. It does not seem to have fiber enough to hold it together, but falls in pieces when cut, although my yeast is good and the sponge kneads nicely. I think if you will use plenty of potatos in your sponge and let it stand until morning before kneading the difficulty will be removed.

Now I wish to know of the HOUSEHOLD if it is right and proper for a husband to leave his wife alone with small children to care for, and only a meager support a greater part of the time from one year to the next without coming home, and then only to return. What shall I do, as I do not like to live this way any longer? Shall I continue on or resort to the divorce court and add another grass-widow to the list? I shall wait anxiously for advice.—INFELICE.

SOME WORDS TO "ALFRED."—"Alfred" thinks he is old enough to marry, but he is mistaken if he really thinks as he writes about marriage. No, "Alfred," you will have to put yourself under severe discipline before you are the fit companion for the bright, accomplished little lady you will choose for your wife. You are not a day laborer or you would take a working woman for a wife. I think you belong to a very large class of young men who try to play gentlemen on a slender income, and therefore deem it expedient, in marrying, to get a woman who can be a drudge as well as an ornament in the home provided for her. For shame, "Alfred!" Throw aside your lounging habits, and it may be, tobacco, for it is an enervating weed. Rid yourself of selfishness and egotism and engage in some brisk business. There are plenty of chances if one has a mind to make them. Energetic, prosperous men never run around hunting for a woman that can do everything. They are bright enough to know that but few, if any, can do a multitude of things well without loss of health and spirits. They not only wish to make the life of their companion pleasant for her own sake but for their own also, and therefore do not begrudge the pittance that it requires to hire the drudgery of a household performed. Nor does this imply idleness for the wife by any means. Any lady of the middle class has enough to fully employ her time if she keeps herself, her house, and her children neat, and properly fills her place in society.

You say "if you should be unfortunate enough to marry a girl that did not know how to work, you would send her back to her mother to learn how." Let me tell you before it is too late to beware how you wound a woman's dignity, or rouse her contempt for you. The latter is a deathblow to love, so if you covet a happy home commence by rooting up some of your contemptible ideas. Or if you cling to your ideas, the honorable way for you to do is to go to the father of the young lady you wish to marry, and tell him you would like to bestow your name, empty purse, and debts perhaps, on his daughter; if he would assure you that she understood all kinds of rough work, dressmaking, was meek, long-suffering, and it might be well to add, well versed in the care of children; that you, being of a delicate and rather irritable disposition, could not change your mode of life, but expected your wife to renounce everything that had made her life pleasant for the privilege of working for you. I think the father would show you the door, and his daughter would approve of the treatment, if you did so; and yet it is what more than half of the men exact of their wives, after wooing them in the most gentle, deceitful way. I was in hopes some one of the "spicy" writers would have answered you, "Alfred," and they may yet.—BECAUSE.

A LITTLE CHAT.—Such a clamoring for advice and sympathy as we find in THE HOUSEHOLD is enough to melt a heart of stone. I'm very sorry to see one whose signature gives credit for more experience than is shown in the letter advising "Laura" to judge a young man by his ancestors. Beware of the young man who takes a "social glass," because his pastor or grandfather did, and was not led on to drunkenness. It is not likely that his ancestors had half the opportunities nor the gilded temptations to lead them from moderate drinkers to drunkards.

"Good Templar," I sympathize with you, but don't see how the members of THE HOUSEHOLD can help you. Why don't you learn her reasons for acting so strangely? If she has good reasons for not wishing to marry you, she will certainly give them if asked.

"Visitor," are you not afraid that your advice to "John" will get him into trouble? How do you know that "Bessie" approves of such actions? Better be careful, "John."

I hope "Alfred" will not marry one of those "lovely girls" without first getting well enough acquainted to know whether she is a truly lovely girl with a "sweet disposition" or not.

It is true that many parents neglect to teach girls to perform all the duties of housekeeper, when they must know that those things will be a necessity some time if they ever marry. But why lay all the blame on the girls, when it is the result of the training (or lack of it, rather) given them by their parents? I know a lady who is a very nice housekeeper since she married a farmer, and she knew nothing about cooking, washing or caurning before she was married.

Now "Alfred" come to the front and tell us if you do not smoke cigars. Of course you do, and I should not wonder if you chew the "vile weed" and take a "social glass" now and then. Suppose "Alfred" should marry one of those "lovely girls" and she should suddenly learn that he had not been taught when a boy that tobacco and liquor should be let alone! Would she not be justifiable in packing up and going back to mother?

Why stop with only one side of the picture? Those same parents who neglect to teach their girls to cook are allowing their boys to get their training in the corner grocery and bar-rooms, and anywhere but in the school-room and at home.

If the girls only knew what drudges they must be to keep the house straight and cook to suit those boys when they marry them, they would not care to learn much about it, but try some occupation by which they could live independently.

I notice some of THE HOUSEHOLD writers mentioning correspondents. I have several gentleman friends who would like correspondents in some of the older States, and any young lady writing will be given references, if desired.—"DREADFUL," Cottage Grove, Oregon.

GOOD ADVICE.—I would like to say a few words to "Michigan Girl," as she challenges those from other states to come to the front. "M. G.," I want you to know that the old Hoosier State can furnish any quantity of smart, intelligent, good-looking, well-educated girls and women, who are also good cooks and good housekeepers. I could give plenty of instances such as you did if it were necessary. The chief reason I did not "come to the fore" and reply to "Alfred's" letter was this: I was like the man who, when the mule kicked him, said he just considered the source—it was nothing but a mule anyhow. I did wonder a little where he had been raised, (but perhaps he wasn't raised—maybe he just growed, like *Topsy*), that he had been so unfortunate in his lady acquaintances. Poor fellow, it really is too bad that he has been so unfortunate: he has my commiseration.

Now, "Laura," just a few words to you: Don't, as you value your future happiness, don't marry any man who drinks liquor at all. Would I could impress this on all the girls. Oh! if I could only impress it on your hearts so you would take this pledge: "No man that ever tastes intoxicating liquors can ever be my husband." If you would all make that vow and keep it, then your future happiness would be assured. Don't indulge in the vain delusion that he will stop drinking after you are married. If he cannot give it up for your sake before you are his wife, he will not afterward. And if you do love him, it is far better to tear that love from your heart now than to live to have the one you loved kill that love by his treatment.

Better go on through life's journey unmated,
Than find, all too late, love's choice was ill-fated;
Better to sing all a'one and unfettered,
Than sigh o'er a life that might have been bettered;
For, save in disgrace or in the pain of dying,
When the knot is once tied there is no untying.

Remember marriage vows are not to be lightly taken, and when once taken they are for all time.—PAULA.

PROMISCUOUS KISSING.—I heartily concur with "John's Bessie" in regard to her conduct towards John. He should be proud of her for denying him that one privilege. Better wait, John, and take it out with interest after marriage.

In this advanced age girls are frequently engaged to more than one man at different times. For this single reason she should not be too lavish with her caresses. And he, if he is a true gentleman, should honor her for her true womanly modesty. It is tempting to a man, and destroys his confidence in her. We should detest the practice of promiscuous kissing practiced by some people. Some may think this carrying the dividing line too far, but a girl needs to be prudent. Don't allow liberties. A quiet but decisive "no, sir," will place you much higher in any gentleman's estimation than a thousand kisses. Say "no, sir," and he will look up to you; grant the kiss and he will look down on you.

How often you perhaps hear the remark "Oh, yes, a nice girl, but any person can go with her and kiss her good-night, too." Not very complimentary you will say. If you do not want to be laughed at and scorned by sensible people and branded "cheap girls," don't do it I wish every young lady in America had the stamina to refuse the attention of young gentlemen whose habits and morals were more irreproachable. Then we would see a revolution in society. But so long as we allow men to be immoral and find excuses for their bad habits, instead of helping them to eradicate them, so long will they be immoral.

Women are expected to be pure and faultless; let us expect the same of young men. Repulse this personal free lom so much in vogue. We do not believe in prudishness or suspicion, but we do believe people should be content with friendship expressed by frank, clear words one is not ashamed that the whole world should hear. They should know what infatuation they are sharing. Let some honest, manly gentlemen give their opinion.—ETHEL.

FLOWER GARDEN.—I have a very beautiful flower garden this Summer of which I am justly proud, and if it will interest the HOUSEHOLD I will give you a faint idea of what it is and was like. My flower garden covers just an acre of ground. Let us take the walk (which runs east and west) and go through it. Here on the left or south side are over 40 beds, 60 feet long, and varying in width from four to six feet. The first two beds are mixed portulaca, which has been one complete blaze of blossoms the whole season. Next is the calandrina, which from noon until 4 o'clock P. M. is one scarlet mass, so thickly is it studded with countless blossoms. Next are three beds of verbenas, all colors, mixed. Now a bed of mixed phlox, then comes a bed of pure white phlox, now a bed of scarlet phlox, all of which are heavy with bloom and will remain so until after severe frosts. Next is a bed of carpet and bloteched petunias, then a bed of very large white petunias. The air is filled with their sweet perfumes.

Next in line comes the golden-headed crepis and bartonia. They came into bloom very early, and do not seem, even now, to have lost any of their vitality, for they bloom as heavily as they did four months ago. Next are three beds of candytuft, one mixed, one dwarf rocket, one sweet-scented. Here a bed of centranthus. Next to this are two beds of phacelias. When these were in bloom was hard telling which was thickest, bees or flowers, for phacelia is known as one of the best of bee foods. Next is a bed of centaurea-maschata, which gives rise to many exclamations of surprise from those who see it. The blooms look something like a basket filled to overflowing. Next are three large beds of the choicest asters, New Rose Cicardean or New Crown, Imbrigus-Ponpon, Hedgehog, New Victoria, Dwarf Boquet and many others. They are all double and in every color. It is no uncommon sight to see 50 or 60 blossoms on one plant. I found three plants that had over 80 perfect blossoms each. Can anyone beat that? Next to these are several beds of everlasting flowers and ornamental grasses. Among them is avena sterilis or animated oats, which gives the little folks a great deal of pleasure.

They pick them up, or I mean they try to pick them. Sometimes they succeed, sometimes they do not, for they are wrangley, touchey things to handle. Hold them in the hand and breathe on them and they will twist and move, hence the name—Animated Oats. Next in order is a bed of the metallic bronze foliage plant, perilla. Next four beds I call my "wild garden," because of the many, many different kinds I have in them. Next a bed of all the kinds of mirabilis, better known perhaps as four o'clocks; the longiflora variety have flowers trumpets nine inches long. The blossoms are very fragrant. Do you know that by taking up your four o'clock roots after the tops are killed by frost, and then set out in the Spring, you will get earlier and larger blossoms than if grown from seed? Now comes a bed of zinnias. I never could see any great beauty in a zinnia until this year. Many of mine are as double as any dahlia.

Now let us retrace our steps and see what is on the right side of the walk. I see I have commenced something I cannot finish, for if I did give a description of all the garden it would crowd everything else out of the HOUSEHOLD. But I must speak of my pansies. They are lovely beyond description. I got all the kinds Mr. Vick offered. The new fancy species are monsters in size. The English pansies are beautifully colored. There are black, white, yellow, purple, blue, red, striped, mottled, and marked in ever so many ways. Anyone who has ever seen a bed of pansies can imagine. Next to these are hot-house plants, then foliage plants, ribbon beds, borders, bulbs, moss roses, hybred perpetuals and a variety of perennials. Lower down are the vines and plants of heavier growth; dahlias, cannas gladiolus tritomas, are beautiful now. Altogether the garden has been one complete blaze of color and mass of flowers.—MRS. S. A. WARNER, South Saginaw, Mich.

ANOTHER SKETCH.—I was very much interested in reading "Minerva's" "Sketch from Life." Poor little sister, how I pity her. During the war I had occasion to pass through a city in Western Central New York several times. It was the Summer of '73. I became acquainted with a lady there, and when I went with my regiment to the front I wrote to her asking permission to correspond "to pass away time." She answered my letter and after awhile we exchanged photographs. I receiving hers while at the extreme front "before Petersburg." This was during the Summer of '64. I wrote letters telling of camp life, army incidents, and in return the letters from her were first friendly then they partook of a more affectionate nature. Sometimes I would receive three letters in reply to one written by me, so made up my mind that this would not do. Finally in August I was wounded and went to the hospital, and all letters I received after that I returned unopened. I could say with a clear conscience that I did not write one word or sentence in all those letters which could be construed in any way, shape or manner to indicate an attachment for her other than that of ordinary friendship.

Men in writing to young ladies cannot be too careful how they write and what they write, for young girls with pure, unsuspecting natures, look at these things as they are written. I have three motherless girls who are growing up to womanhood, and God knows I do not want to see them crushed by any cruel disappointment, such as "Minerva" speaks of.—WAR VETERAN.

THE KEY.—Dear friends, and, most especially, "Miserable," and all the complainers regarding the burdens incident to the marriage relation as connected with human life. Greeley, the great and good man, who did more to educate and to elevate the working classes than any other man in 100 years, once said of this life, that "In spite of all its woes, it was worth all it cost, and when patiently used and rightly understood, was a blessing." But of all the chronic croakers connected with the BLADE'S large family, seeming to regard children and women and the marriage tie with so much gloom and uncertainty, we say God help them, and let every man have his own wife and woman her own husband, and only one, as a marriage with one is a pure and holy co-partnership and attending to happy results, painting the way through the clouds of this life like an electric light to the virtuous and good. We are living to day in a whirl of devilry and gigantic crime, and I pray don't let one of our friends of the BLADE soil paper that may indirectly bolster up bad precepts. Teach the young male and female that there is a duty resting on each one, and work to do for all and tell them what that is without false modesty. Be plain, for as the mother is so will be the daughter (an old saying)

Our country is full of bad boys and girls, largely owing to the want of early and often repeated advice from parents. We have put down that great curse slavery, we will wipe out that foul stain, polygamy, and then let the war cry be law and sober men and women, against whisky and crime. If it takes blood, all right, let the fight begin and free our happy land and homes from that blighting curse, that destroyer of human life, that ruins millions of happy homes, that burdens all the producing classes with taxes resulting from their unholy business, making most all the trouble between men and their wives. Is it any wonder that many are deterred from joining that thrice blessed relation of man and wife, when they see our courts of justice filled with divorce cases boiling over in filthy detail of private woes, never intended for eye or ear of an outsider?

In conclusion, let me quote a little piece of poetry which will apply to many who are members of the HOUSEHOLD. It is called 'One Door Between," by Howard Glyndon, and was published in the *Lakeside Monthly*:

I know that it was my own hand that shut it
And locked it—but I threw away the key,
And so the door can never more be opened
That stands so grimly betwixt you and me.

Though sometimes I have fancied that I heard you
Pleading and kneeling on the other side,
I would not answer, for my heart was sullen,
And made so cruel by my wounded pride.

And there are hours when I have knelt beside it,
Anigh to death for just one word from you;
And you, in turn, were proud and would not answer,
For anything that I could say or do.

And sometimes when I lie 'twixt sleep and waking,
I think the door swings back to let you in;
But when I spring to give you eager welcome,
I only meet the ghost of What Has Been!

And often in my sleep my heart is asking,
"Where is the key? Alas! Where is the key?"
And I arise and vainly try to open
The closed door that is 'twixt you and me!

Don't throw away the key.—J. D. S

Inquiries.

Will "Amateur Farmer" please send me his address. I wish to obtain some seed of the Ricnus of which he speaks. I grow eight different varieties but none so large as he describes.

"J. P. McBride," do I understand you to want pieces of poetry? I have several hundred pieces that I saved for making a scrap book, and now I have no time to do it, and if you wish them you may have them by paying postage. I cannot say I do not care for poetry, for I do, hence the disposal. I want them to be useful to some one.

Would "Invalid Girl" like some patterns in point lace? If so, I can send her some.

"Mrs. Dewey," I think your plant is a species of sensitive plant. Thanks, "Allie M," for coloring crystal recipes.—MRS. F. A. WARNER, South Saginaw, Mich.

I would like to get a recipe from some of the correspondents of THE HOUSEHOLD, for coloring with cochineal.—M. E. HOLMES.

If "Maude" who wrote concerning splashers, has the patterns for the ones she spoke of will she please send her address on postal to MINNIE HAWTHORNE, La Place, Ill

Will some reader of the HOUSEHOLD be kind enough to publish an article on "the culture of Tube Roses." I have some and do not understand caring for them through the Winter.—DOT.

Again I write, a sick woman lying in her bed for two years. Please ask through the BLADE if any one knows of a man by the name of William Devinay. He has light hair, blue eyes, has stoppage in his speech. All the fingers of his left hand are gone. He was a soldier boy and owned a ranch near Dakota Territory. Address—MRS. W. M. A., Clinton, Iowa.

Will "Beatrice" please send recipe for watermelon cake? Also samples and directions for making feather-edge lace and rick-rack; also her address?—JESSIE KERR, Postoffice box 18, Industry, Beaver Co., Pa.

Will any of the readers of the HOUSEHOLD, who have patterns for darning lace, kindly send me some? I will pay postage.—DELLIE N. AVERY, Illion, Herkimer Co., N. Y.

Will be much obliged to "Beatrice" if she will send me directions and samples for making feather-edge lace and rick-rack.—MRS. J. B. NEFF, Weston, Lewis Co., W. Va.

"Bella," I should be very much pleased with the patterns for the silk mittens. Can you give directions for making them through THE HOUSEHOLD? If not I will send my address by postal card. Will some kind sister please give directions for pressing flowers and leaves for Winter bouquets so they will retain their natural shape and color, and also how to make an air castle out of card-board, also a pattern of a little ornamental sofa? I have an arm-chair pattern I will send to those who would like it. Will the HOUSEHOLD editor, or some reader of it, please tell where I can get patterns to work on Java canvas and the cost?—LENA, Union, Oregon.

Will you say to "Constant Reader" that by writing to G. W. ENKE, Morning Sun, Louisa Co, Iowa, he can get to hear of artichokes.—G. W. ENKE

Answers to Inquiries.

In answer to "Mrs. G.," what would take out mildew from cotton cloth. Soak the stains in lemon juice and lay it out in the sun. If the first trial does not remove the stains repeat the operation.—LILLIE BENNETT, Northyamhill, Yamhill County, Ore.

Notices of Exchanges are no longer published in THE HOUSEHOLD. We were obliged to omit them because of the discovery that they were used as a cheap method of advertising. So the many are often prevented from enjoyment of a benefit by the lack of principle in the few.—ED.

To "Beatrice:" I would like very much to have your samples and directions for making rick-rack lace. Do not need the feather edge as I make that. Will return postage on same if you will send your address with samples.—M. C. CARPENWRIGHT, Deerfield, Randolph County, Ind.

In answer to "Inexperience," I would like to say that I have used "Gaskell's Compendium" and think it a great help to poor writers. Any one who will follow its instructions and practice patiently, will be surprised at the result of a few months work. If any one wishes I will send directions for making pretty mottoes for the school room or parlor, wall splashers, etc., of spatter work. As I am attending school this Fall, I haven't time for much fancy work, but this Winter intend to try some of the many patterns published in the BLADE.—MINNIE E. TINKLEPAUGH, Sodus, N. Y.

I am much obliged to you for giving me a space in your columns, but I am afraid I am getting to be too notorious, from the number of letters I am receiving from the members of THE HOUSEHOLD, asking for the back numbers of the BLADE, which I have at hand. Please put in a few lines in the newspaper that my supply is all gone, thus saving postage and disappointment to a great many.—JOHN B. SMITH, Valparaiso, Ind. Box 371.

I would consider it a great favor if "Beatrice" would send me a sample of feather-edge lace and rick-rack. I would be very much obliged to any one that would send me a good cooking recipe of any kind. To "Experience:" I have used Gaskell's Compendium, and think it very good.—RUELLA MCCARTY, Tawas City P. O., Iosco Co., Mich.

To show what some of the HOUSEHOLD are doing for the BLADE we publish the following from a letter received:

I am going to send you a club of about 28 the 1st of January, 1883. I would ask the BLADE to place this in the HOUSEHOLD.—R. W. T., Marceline, Ill.

Recipes.

To Cook Egg Plant.—As I have not seen any answer to F. W. Jones, Iola, Ks., as to how to prepare egg plant to eat, I will give my way of using them. Take them when as large as a tin cup, slice them one-half inch thick, salt and let stand half an hour, then dip in dry flour and egg and fry in half butter and half lard to a pretty brown. Cut warm. If F. W. Jones will send me a few seeds of the egg plant I will be very thankful to him.—H. L. S., Battle Creek, Ida Co., Iowa.

Good Vinegar.—Take one pint corn, boil till nearly soft, then pour on one gallon water and one pint dark molasses and let sour.—H. L. S., Battle Creek, Ida Co., Ia.

Angel's Food.—For "Beatrice" in last number: Whites of 11 eggs, 1 cupful flour, 1½ cupful sugar, 1 even teaspoonful of cream of tartar, 1 teaspoonful vanilla. Beat the eggs stiff on a large platter. Sift the flour 4 times, measure, add cream of tartar and sift again. Sift sugar twice and measure. Add sugar to eggs, then add the flour with as little stirring as possible, then the vanilla and put in tin to bake. Do not grease the pan. Bake 40 mins. or an hour. Do not open the oven door for 20 mins. My measuring cup is a half-pint. This is the daintiest cake that ever was made.—HATTIE R. TAYLOR, Berlin.

Angels' Food (2)—"Beatrice" wants a recipe for Angels' Food. I will give one: Dissolve one-half box of gelatine in 1 qt. of milk; beat together the yolks of 3 eggs, 1 cupful of sugar, and the juice of 1 lemon. Stir into the gelatine and milk, and let it come to a boil; flavor with vanilla. When nearly cold whip the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth, and stir through the custard. Pour into molds and set away to cool.

Green Tomato Pickles.—In answer to "J. C. S.," I will send a recipe for green tomato pickles (sweet): Scald and peel full-grown green tomatos; drop them into strong gingar tea, and scald well. For every 6 lbs of tomatos take 1 lb of sugar and 1 pt of vinegar; make a syrup of this and drop in the fruit; let them cook until perfectly clear; add mace, cinnamon, and white ginger. Cover well with the syrup and tie up closely.—DOT.

Straw Cake.—Two cupfuls of white sugar, 4 eggs, 1 cupful of butter, 4 cupfuls of flour, 1 teaspoonful of soda, 2 teaspoonfuls of cream tartar. Bake in square pans.—H. L. S.

FASHION NOTES.

Mahogany-red gloves are much worn.

Fine Henrietta cloth is still the first choice for widows' mourning.

The most elegant material for black silk dresses is heavy corded Ottoman silk.

Hammered gilt beads set singly and an inch apart are the stylish finish for the brims of velvet bonnets.

The best white cambric skirts are made of Victoria Lawn, which retains the starch better than any other muslin.

A medium shade of black is now used in dress goods in preference to an extreme jet black, which is only used in mourning, and blue black, which is in popular.

Wide pleating of Swiss muslin edged with lace is again worn inside the dress skirt. It is not considered elegant, however, for this pleating to show in a street costume.

Trained dresses for evening wear are coming back to favor, judging from the unusual number in this style exhibited by leading importers.

Dress sleeves are now made very close to the arm, with the front half much longer than that under the arm, and this makes the armhole large and high, giving freedom and comfort.

Young ladies will wear large round hats of velvet, with the crown of one color and the brim of another. This brim is turned down in front and is rolled up on the left side and behind.

Muffs to match bonnets will be among the fashions of the coming Winter. They are small and many of them are trimmed with fur. The old-fashioned muff of our grandmothers is to be revived.

Some persons regard it as unlucky to have a peacock feathers in the house, and persist in that opinion in spite of all the veneration, admiration and excess of sentimentalism lavished upon those feathers by modern esthetes.

The majority of French dresses are imported with handsome though inconspicuous buttons. There is an effort to revive large buttons, and some wraps are shown with immense buttons in plaque style. English dresses are always furnished with small buttons of cloth or bone like those used on gentlemen's suits.

Black satin skirts, quilted and finished on the bottom by a box-plaiting of satin, are the most stylish petticoats this Winter. Some skirts are also shown in all shades of color, including terra cotta, navy blue, cadet gray, brown and dark green. Less expensive petticoats are of quilted farmer's satin.

Mourning bonnets for widows' first mourning are in simple capote shape. The veil is a yard and a half long, and is worn but a short time over the face, when it is thrown back and held by long pins covered with crape. The widow's ruche is now dispensed with, as it is considered too conspicuous to be in good taste, and the little bonnet is finished simply with a roll of crape.

In brocaded satins, velvets, and silks the figures this season are monstrously large in size—dahlias, sunflowers, full-blown roses, poson flowers, and vines, and the like, all being reproduced in their natural hues and dimensions. These fabrics are designed exclusively for the use of portly dames and dowagers, and never for little women.

Worth decides in favor of hoops, but they come into use slowly, owing to the popularity of English styles. Dresses imported from Paris are in more bouffant style than has been worn for years. Evening and dinner dresses, which are made in French style, are worn with large bustles, and often with a moderate hoop. The new bustles are high, and extend around on the hips to pronounce the paniers.

SAMOA.

The Pleasant Ways in Which the Natives Spend Their Time.

Mr. August Goddefroy, director of the German Commercial and Plantation Society of the South Sea Islands, who is now in this country on his way to Germany, gives an amusing explanation of the fact that the Samoans won't work and the company's laborers have to be imported from the Hebrides, Solomon and New Britain Islands. "The Samoans do nothing most of the time," says Mr. Goddefroy, "and when they are tired of that they get up a fight. The young fellows see that the stock of pigs and yams is a plentiful one, then they begin talking politics, take down their rifles and declare war. The last campaign between the King and the anti-King parties lasted five months, and resulted in three persons being killed by accident. Bless you, they never fight for viciousness, but just for the fun of the thing. They dig deep trenches about two miles apart, and in these sheltering ditches keep popping away at everything that looks like a head. Then, when the pigs and yams are exhausted, they conclude it's about time for the war to end, yell out that the sport is over, and go home. The Samoans cannot be said to rank among the most useful of mankind, but they live in a paradise. There is land to cultivate that will yield a fortune by cultivation, but it takes another fortune to wait for the second to accrue. My interests are centered there, so that I speak advisedly when I say that, admirable field as it is for the commercial capitalist, Samoa cannot yet be considered the promised land for the settler.

One Item of Expense.

Brooklyn Eagle.

"What do you charge for a death notice in this paper?" snapped a diamond pointed nosed woman at the advertising desk of the *Eagle* last night.

"Half a dollar ma'am," replied the clerk.

"Folks can't die without paying it, I suppose!" snarled the woman.

"Oh, they can die," responded the clerk, "but it costs that to publish the fact."

"Twenty dollars for a coffin, 15 for the grave, 10 for hacks and only $00 for my mourning, and now I've got to pay 50 cents to draw a crowd. Think I'm made of money?"

"I don't know, ma'am," returned the clerk, scratching his head.

"Mean to say you won't print this notice for less than half a dollar?"

"That's the regular price, ma'am."

"Then I s'pose I've got to pay it, or there won't a soul see my new hat and vail. Take your money, but you bet it will come out of the coffin. I won't knock a cent off my mourning if I have to mince him up and plant him in a selditz powder box!"

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE
Mental and Bodily Exhaustion, etc.

Dr. G. Kaiser, Indianapolis, Ind., says: "I have prescribed it for dyspepsia, impotency and mental and bodily exhaustion and in all cases it has given general satisfaction."

Our Young Folks.

THE BABY SORCERESS.

My baby sits beneath the tall elm-trees,
A wreath of tangled ribbons in her hands;
She twines and twists the many-colored strands—
A little sorceress, weaving destinies.
Now the pure white she grasps; now naught can please
But stripes of crimson, lurid as the brands
From passion's fires; or yellow, like the sands
That lend soft setting to the azure seas.
And so with sweet, incessant toil she fills
The Summer hour, still following fancies new,
Till through my heart a sudden terror thrills
Lest, as she weaves, her aimless choice prove true.
Thank God! our fates proceed not from our wills:
The Power that spins the thread shall blend the hue.

—*Thomas Wentworth Higginson, in the November Century.*

LITTLE KATE'S DIARY.

Little Kate Andrews had long wished to keep a diary. Her elegant Cousin Maud, from the City, who wore trails and frizzes, and carried a wonderful painted fan and a white parasol trimmed with lace, kept a diary. She used to sit at her table and write, after everybody else was in bed. Sometimes Kate slept with her, and she would wake up after her first long nap, and watch Maud as she wrote. Kate thought she looked very interesting in her long white wrapper, her black hair hanging over her shoulders, and her head supported upon her hand. To sit up in that way and write in a diary was the little girl's highest emotion.

So, when Maud asked Kate what she should buy for her after she went back to the City, the child answered: "A diary, please; one just like yours."

The diary came all right, wrapped in buff paper, and directed to "Miss Kate Andrews, care of James Andrews, esq."

Kate was delighted. She meant to sit up late that very night. Mamma was going to a party, and it would be easy to sit up till 9 o'clock at least.

But, for fear something would happen, she thought she would make one entry in her new book in the afternoon. So she went to Papa's desk, got pen, ink and blotter, and sat down in the desk chair with her left hand supporting her head, in imitation of Cousin Maud.

But what should she write? Her little mind was perfectly blank the moment she got the pen in her hand. Brother Ned sat at the open window, studying his grammar lesson.

"Ned, will you please tell me what folks put in diaries mostly?" she asked.

"Evenz and Feelings," said Ned, gently.

Kate wrote across the upper part of the first page,

"Evenz and Feelings," when she came to another stop.

"But, Ned, what is events?" she asked, after a minute.

"Eating your dinner is an event," said Ned. "And sometimes they put good resolutions into their diaries. And they write down the bad things they have done."

Kate became very quiet.

"If eating dinner is an event," she thought, "it isn't interesting enough to put in a diary. I think Cousin Maud wrote about the friends who came to see her, and the books she read. But I shouldn't 'spose folks would want

The Farm.

In this department we cordially invite questions, answers, and also short communications on agricultural topics, brief crop reports, etc., etc. Communications should be written legibly, and on one side of the paper only, and never on the same sheet with subscription letters. The full name and address should in all cases accompany the communication.

For the Blade.

"FARMING AND I ARE OUT."

BY W. HUSTER.

Tear up the papers, lawyer, and make 'em
good and stout,
For things at home are crosways, and farming and I are out.
I, who've been a farming so long thro' storm and strife,
Must find some other business the rest of my natural life,
What is the matter, say you? I swan it's hard to tell;
Most of the years I've tried it I haven't got on well.
I have no other business—wife has no other plea,
Only we've been a farming as long as we ever can be,
And I have talked with Betsy, and Betsy has had her say,
And we have agreed together that farming'll never pay;
And what is here can stay here, and what is mine I'll keep;
I'll do no more of this sowing for somebody else to reap.

The first thing I remember, where farming didn't pay,
I had forty acres of meadow, and tons and tons of hay.
I had no stock to eat it; I couldn't sell it in town,
And for the want of a market my haystacks rotted down.
I turned the meadow under and sowed the thing to wheat;
I had a splendid prospect—it couldn't well be beat.
But the Summer's suns came down, and it grew so pesky tall
That the whole thing tumbled over and didn't fill at all.

The next thing I remember, and it riles my
feelin's yet,
I'd been up all the stock hogs that I could easily get,
I fed them thro' the Summer and well into the Fall,
And the cholera got among them, and I lost them nearly all.

And so the thing kept working all in that self
same way,
Always some disappointment, and some old
debt to pay;
And down on us came the Sheriff a dozen
times or so,
To hunt his kind assistance to make the business go.

Put in the paper, lawyer, the very first paragraph,
Of all our county ravings the railroads have got beat;
For they never earned it in any kind of way,
They charged the tallest figures, and always got their pay.

I hate to leave the homestead—I've no desire to roam;
I'll miss the dear old orchard, I'll miss the dear old home;
But I have always determined, and never failed to say,
Where I couldn't make a livin', why there I wouldn't stay.

And there's the old south pasture—I shan't for-
get it soon,
And the road up thro' the maples, where I
brought my team at noon;
And the grand old well of water, and the barn off to the right,
I know I shall be restless when my farm is out of sight.

And if ever a house was cheery and a kitchen clean,
My house and kitchen are cheery as any I ever seen,
And I don't complain of farming. I'm telling you a fact,
Except when crops fail so that I can not pay my tax.

So draw up the papers, lawyer, and make 'em good and stout,
For I cannot make a livin', why then I must sell out.
But reserve a little corner—an acre or so I'll keep,
Room enough to lay my body when I take my last long sleep.

And when I am dead at last, my friends shall lay me down
In sight of the dear old homestead—away from the noisy town,
And if ever I got to Heaven, I shouldn't think it queer,
If I enjoy it all the better for all my trouble here.

Van Meter, Iowa.

Uses of the Sunflower.

To the Editor of the Blade Farm.

There are 40 different varieties of the sunflower scattered from New England to the Gulf, and from ocean to ocean. Generally the plant is not esteemed but it has many valuable uses. The sunflower is cultivated in the South of Europe. Sometimes the seeds are valuable for stock and poultry, the leaves are good for fodder for cattle, the stems serve for fuel and contain much potash.

The mammoth Russian Sunflower is the largest, best and most productive variety. I raised heads of Mammoth Russian Sunflower 22 inches in diameter. They were larger over than a common water pail. The seed is highly valuable for stock feeding. Give horses a pint of the seed in oats once a day will make them get fat. It is the best egg producing food known for poultry, keeping them in good condition and largely increasing the production of eggs. This plant should be grown by every poultry feeder in the country who has the opportunity to raise only a few stalks even, for its properties in glossing the plumage of exhibition birds are somewhat remarkable. It may be planted in any soil where other fruits and vegetables can not be conveniently raised—alongside fences or anywhere where the soil is not so easily cultivated. The flowers are double the average dimensions of the common South American variety, and as a bearer far excels the latter as a single head contains an immense quantity of large black seed. It is well known also that sunflowers are a preventive of malarial fever. The seed can be raised as cheaply as corn, having yielded at the rate of 120 bushels per acre. So says Mr. Burpe, of Philadelphia. The sunflower is recommended very highly in medical works as a preventive against the malarial poisons that arise from low, swampy land. Therefore sunflowers possess an anti-malarial of much value, and may be made useful by liberal planting around houses located in malarial sections.

Three quarts is sufficient per acre. Directions for planting: Plow and harrow soil same as for grain; mark out with marker; drop by hand; put in plenty of seed so you can have a good stand; grubs cut down the plants sometimes. Plants should not stand closer than four feet each way; plow and keep free from weeds, and you will have seed enough to fatten your poultry and produce an abundance of eggs for market. The best time to plant is from the 10th of May to the 1st of July. I raise a patch of sunflowers every year for my chickens, and they never have the chicken cholera. We raise small, white gourds, egg shaped, for nest eggs; they don't break nor rot.—Mrs. MARY J. COOMBER, Kalo, Webster Co., Ia.

A Southern California Horse Farm.

Ex-Gov. Leland Stanford's breeding farm for horses at Palo Alto is one of the most complete establishments of the kind in the world. Of the 1,700 acres in the place, 160 are occupied by the stables, barns and small paddocks. The buildings, at the foot of a gentle rise of ground, make a small city to themselves, [illegible] a population of nearly 500, who return hither from their business on the pastures and race tracks, and have 200 persons employed in their domestic service. The spacious barns are uniformly floored and ceiled up with redwood—a handsome material, which resembles cedar in effect. They are strewn with the freshest straw, and kept as neat as the most unexceptionable drawing-rooms.

Scions from the stock here raised, which represents the best thorough bred and trotting strains in the country, are likely to be a most important influence in improving the breed of horses throughout the pacific coast. It was here that curious experiments were conducted, at the expense of Gov. Stanford, for arriving at a better understanding of the speed of horses by photographing them in rapid motion. The photographer, Maybridge, of San Francisco, succeeded by an ingenious arrangement of electrical wires, communicating at the touch of the animal with cameras already prepared, in securing 13 distinct views of the different stages of a single stride.

The attitudes are of the most unexpected and curious sort, some of them highly comic.

Great pains are taken in the raising and training of the young colts. From the time of foaling the colts are handled gently and constantly, and are made as familiar with the touch of harness as they are with that of human hands. As a natural consequence they are perfectly tame, gentle, and even affectionate, and never need breaking. The effect of this system of training has been apparent in the performance of some of the colts which have been publicly speeded against time. The first notable exhibition of speed by a Palo Alto colt was made on the Bay District Association track at San Francisco in 1880, when the two year-old cold Fred Crocker lowered the record for a one-mile trot to 2.25½. Last year Bonita, a two-year old filly from Palo Alto, cut the record down to 2.24½; and later, at the same trotting exhibition, Wild Flower, another two-year-old from the same farm, made the mile in 2.21; and Hinda Rose, a yearling filly, on the same day added to the fame of the farm by cutting down the yearling record to 2.36½. It is asserted that there are colts on the farm which can do even better.—*W. H. Bishop, in Harper's Magazine for October.*

Sow Clean and Pure Seed.

We have said before—and just now is the time to repeat it with emphasis—that the best way to secure clean, pure seed, full of vitality, and sure to do its best, is to grow it for the purpose on small lots, where it can be sure of proper care and attention. Now is the time to think of this in connection with next year's seed, but for the crop which must be sown this month it is, of course, too late. For this you must do the best you can under existing circumstances. If the wheat you have has done well on your land, so that you see no necessity for changing variety, it will only remain for you to see that it is thoroughly cleaned from all foul seeds which can be easily done on the excellent fanning mills and separators now to be found in almost every community. But do not fail to see this. It is not a matter that you can afford to be indifferent or careless about.

The same paper has the following about meat production: All the information that we can gather seems to point conclusively to the fact that the consumption of meats in this country is increasing at a rate with which the supply fails to keep up. In consequence, prices of meats must continue to be comparatively high, and farmers will find more profit than ever in stock growing. Beef cannot be grown in a few months, but pigs and lambs may, and now is just the time to make the needed arrangements. Good early lambs are always in demand at high figures and we feel sure that the coming Spring will find the demand greater, and the prices higher than usual. Let the ewes be stinted as early as may be, having first secured the use of a young vigorous ram, of good blood. Then take pains to have them go into Winter quarters in good condition, and keep them up to that point by good care and generous, regular feeding.

With comfortable quarters and good care lambs from strong, well-fed ewes, may come in February or early in March, and made exceedingly profitable. In view of the probable continued high price of corn and the remunerative prices which we believe pork will command this Fall, it will be unwise, in our opinion, to undertake to Winter any pig stock except breeders, but we counsel those having good breeding sows, whether old or young, to hold them over, arranging to have them farrow as early as settled Spring weather will insure the successful raising of pigs. Those who are fortunate enough, or provident enough, to have good, warm stables for their pigs may gain time by having them come a few months earlier, and a little judicious care will bring them to weaning time as early as the young grass and increased milk supply of the Spring can be made available. A little careful planning and management in these matters at this time will pay good profit next season.—*Agricultural Epitomist.*

Clover in a Farm Rotation.

Dr. Voelcker, who is looked on as an authority in such matters, sums up his conclusions on the subject of clover as follows: 1. A good crop of clover removes from the soil more potash, phosphoric acid, lime and other mineral matters, which enter into the composition of the ashes of our cultivated crops, than any other crop usually grown in this country. 1. There is fully three times as much nitrogen in a crop of clover as in the average product of the grain and straw of wheat per acre. 3. Clover is an excellent preparatory crop for wheat. 4. During the growth of clover, a large amount of nitrogenous matter accumulates in the soil. 5. This accumulation, which is greatest in the surface soil, is due to decaying leaves dropped during the growth of clover, and to an abundance of roots, containing, when dry, from 12 to 2 per cent of nitrogen. 6. The clover roots are stronger and more numerous, and more leaves fall on the ground, when clover is grown for seed than when it is mown for hay; in consequence, more nitrogen is left after clover seed than after hay. 7. This crop causes a large accumulation of nitrogenous matters, which are gradually changed in the soil to nitrates. 8. Clover not only provides abundance of nitrogenous food but delivers this food in a readily available form (as nitrates more gradually and continuously, and with more certainty of good result, than such food can be applied to the land in the shape of nitrogenous Spring top dressing.

Pig-Nuts for Horses.

Experiments in regard to the effect upon horses of a diet of "pig-nuts" have recently been made in Germany. For some time it had been noticed that horses were very fond of these nuts, and would eagerly drink water in which some of them had been placed. Horses cared for in this way shed their long Winter hair very early in Spring, and come out in very fine and glossy Summer coats. Two of the beasts upon which Dr. Freitag, of Halle, experimented in this way were at first very shabby-looking creatures, but in a few weeks their bodies rounded out, and they gained from 11 to 14 kilograms in weight (about 30 pounds) in 18 days. In the meantime they worked more willingly and with greater effect than they had ever done before, and did not so easily break into a perspiration. One little godly groomed and half starved pony which was submitted to this treatment—the nuts being mixed with other food—gained 34 kilograms (about 72 pounds) in 28 days, and, though at first he was lazy and sleepy, in a short time became sleek and spirited.—*Rural New Yorker.*

Why the Minister Resigned.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Oct. 26.—Rev. Allen Damon, of the Spruce street Christian Church, resigned because the church hold a clambake, advertised at 50 cents a head. He does not think it right for a church to call on people in general to help pay its expenses, but thinks members ought to give a tenth of their income in support of the gospel.

THANKSGIVING.

The Customary Proclamation for Thursday, Nov 30

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The following Thanksgiving proclamation is issued by the President of the United States:

In conformity with custom, the annual observance of which is justly held in honor by this people, I, Chester A. Arthur, President of the United States, do hereby set apart Thursday, the 30th day of November next, as a day of public thanksgiving.

The blessings demanding our gratitude are numerous and varied. For the peace and amity which exist between this Republic and all nations of the world; for the freedom from internal discord and violence; for increasing friendship between dill-rent sections of this land of liberty; of justice and of constitutional government; for the devotion of the people to our free institutions and their cheerful obedience to its mild laws; for the constantly increasing strength of the Republic, while it has extended its privileges to fellowman who come to us; for the improved means of internal communication and increased facilities of intercourse with other nations; for general prevailing health of the year; for the prosperity of all our industries; the liberal return for mechanic's toil, affording a market for the abundant harvests of the husbandmen; for the preservation of the National faith and credit, for the wise and generous provision to effect the intellectual and moral education of our youth; for the influence upon conscience of restraining and transforming religion and for the joys of home. For these, and for many other blessings, we would give thanks. Wherefore, I do recommend that the day above designated be observed throughout the country as a day of National Thanksgiving and prayer, and that the people, ceasing from their daily labors and meeting in accordance with their several forms of worship, draw near to the throne of Almighty God, offering to him praise and gratitude for the manifold goodness which he has vouchsafed to us, and praying that his blessings and his mercies may continue.

And I do further recommend the day thus appointed be made a special occasion for deeds of kindness and charity to the suffering and needy, so that all who dwell within the land may rejoice and be glad in this season of National thanksgiving.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed at the City of Washington, this 26th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1882, and the independence of the United States the 107th.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR

By the President:
FREDK. FRELINGHUYSEN,
Secretary of State.

STAR ROUTES.

Report of Counsel Wells as to the Charges of Bribery, etc.

WASHINGTON, Oct 26.—The Department of Justice to-day made public the first part of the report of special counsel H. H. Wells, appointed to aid in the trial of certain criminal offenses alleged to have been committed in the progress of the recent trial of the star route cases so-called. Wells says: The affidavits show, if they are to be believed, that members of the jury were offered bribes in money for their votes when they listened to and considered with the persons who attempted to debauch them, and these solicitations, it is alleged, proceeded as well from the agents of the Government as from the agents of the persons on trial, but I assume it can make no difference whose agents made the disgraceful proposals, and that condign punishment should fall upon all guilty parties. The case of Juror Edwin A Dunipan is first considered. It appears that before the jury was sworn one Frederick B. Shaw, a member of the regular panel, said to Dunipan that he would like to get "on the case," and having been peremptorily challenged by Merrick, for the United States, he abused Merrick.

From the affidavit of James Leonard, it appears immediately after Shaw had testified in his voir dire he was an impartial juror and been rejected, he said, "Oh, well, d— it, they will never convict them anyhow. If I was on there I would hang out until hell froze over before they should be convicted." At another time, later, he said he would "do anything in the world to save Dorsey."

Shaw said to Doniphan, "Look here, I have got a good thing for you, and will make a little myself, too. I have money in my pocket to give you if you will favor S W Dorsey. I have two or three hundred dollars I will give you now, and will make it a thousand in 10 days." Shaw added, "We will make a good thing of it, that Dorsey was a powerful man and that as soon as the trial was over and Dorsey got clear, Brewster would be histed." Shaw it seems did later actually offer money to Doniphan. The prosecution of Shaw is recommended.

Juror William K. Brown makes affidavit he was approached on the part of the Government, and offered $5,000. The man, says Brown, was a member of my lodge. His name was Arthur Payne (colored). He brought me an agreement. He must have thought I was a fool, I said.

A ROMANTIC CASE.

The Story of a Connecticut Schoolmaster who Went to the Mexican War.

NORWICH, Oct. 26.—A romantic case has been brought to the attention of the Superior Court in this County. A year or two previous to the Mexican war, Benjamin F. Brown, a competent schoolmaster, 21 years old, son of a well-to-do farmer, John Brown, of North Stonington, ran away from home. His parents never received any tidings of him. He went to Mexico, and in the war that began soon after served in a regiment of United States dragoons. As he spoke Spanish fluently, he soon became interpreter on Gen. Taylor's staff. After the close of hostilities he went to Corpus Christi and married a beautiful Spanish girl, Innocente Castillo. The couple went to Laredo, Texas, and there lived happily until 1856, when Brown, who had changed his name after the close of the Mexican war to Benjamin F. Wrowan, was murdered by brigands. He left a wife and four children—Frank, Benjamin, Juan and Isabella. Until Frank married life he had spoken only Spanish in his household, and his family, who knew nothing of English, were unacquainted with his real name or of his history prior to his marriage. At about the time that Wrowan was killed, his aged father in North Stonington died leaving his farm, worth $10,000 or $15,000, to six heirs, including the missing Benjamin and his brother John, the latter of whom had settled at Stonington, Ill. In 1873 the heirs to the North Stonington property had it sold by order of the Superior Court, and the portion due each was properly assigned, with the exception of Benjamin's share. That was deposited in the Chelsea Savings Bank of this city in the name of Jeremiah Halsey, trustee. At the same time a copy of the Court order was sent to the latest known address of Benjamin, in the family of the dead man were living a false name, the order never reached them.

In 1881 Frank, the oldest son of Benjamin's widow, determined to learn English so as to understand the contents of his father's papers. After getting a smattering of English he found among his father's private documents a letter from the illness brother that furnished the first clue to Wrowen's early history. The letter was dated Stonington, Ill., Nov. 16, 1858, and was signed "Your Brother John." It spoke of the writer's aged parents in this country, and of their lifelong sorrow over Benjamin's early disappearance. The boy Frank at once wrote to the Illinois Postmaster, asking about John Wrowan. The reply was that there was no such person, but that a man had lived and died in Stonington, Ill., named John Brown, and that he came from North Stonington, Conn. The boy then wrote to the Postmaster in North Stonington and established in his own opinion the fact that his father was B. F. Brown. Through Mr. Halsey, the trustee of Benjamin's share to the Brown estate, Frank secured the services of lawyers in this city, to press the claim of the Wrowan family to their portion of the Brown estate. A hearing was had last week before Chief Justice Park of the Superior Court, and a petition in equity granted. It is probable that the heirs of the late B. F. Wrowan will soon come into possession of their share of the Brown estate.

Virginia Military District—An Important Decision.

KENTON, O., Oct. 25.—In the Common Pleas Court, now in session, a case of great importance has just been decided by Judge Price, that of Ruodes against Gunn. The plaintiff tried to recover a farm in Hardin County on a patent issued October 29th, 1861, on a survey in the Virginia Military District, returned to the General Land Office, January, 1859. J. Hall, of Cleveland, argued the case for plaintiff, and Judge William Lawrence, of Bellefontaine, O., for defendant. Judge Price, in a very able decision, declared the patent void, and rendered judgment for defendant. This decision, in principle, settles the title in favor of the occupants of many thousands of acres of land against old claims being hunted up against them, and in connection with Gen. J. S. Robinson's bill, recently passed by Congress, will protect many homes from litigation.

MORMON MISSIONARIES

Raid of Thirteen Elders in the Southern States.

CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 24.—Elder John Morgan, who has charge of the recruiting service in the South for the Mormon Church, arrived in this City Saturday night, in charge of nine other noted Latter-Day Saints, who visit this region for the purpose of preaching the doctrines of Joe Smith. These Mormons were delegated to the South by the semi annual Conference which met in Salt Lake City on the 6th inst. They will separate here, two going to Georgia, two to Alabama, two to Virginia, two to North Carolina, and the others will remain in Tennessee.

Elder Morgan was asked if he and his companions were all preachers.

"No," he replied, "none of us are preachers in the sense of the word as understood by our Church. These nine Elders, who have just arrived, did not know five minutes before their names were called out in Conference that they would be sent out on this work. They are farmers, mechanics, etc., and have left everything, without a moment's warning to engage in this work, and more than that, we pay our own expenses, and lose our time for two years to come; so you can judge of our sincerity."

They have branches of their Church organized in the Counties of Wilson, Coffee, Wayne, McNairy, Perry, Hickman and Lewis in this state, and several others scattered thro' the South, aggregating more than 50 in all. There are at present 70 elders traveling in the Southern States.

"Are you not afraid the Federal Government will crush you out as an early day?" was asked.

"Oh, no," said Morgan, "all we fear is that a raid will be made on our Treasury under the pretense of reform. You may depend upon this, however: The Mormons will never raise an arm against the Federal Government, no matter how severe the opposition. The right of free speech will not likely be denied to us, and we will meekly submit to everything else the Government may ask."

"Have you many Protestants in your country?"

"Yes, a large number; nearly all denominations of the Protestant faith have their missions at work, and we kindly reciprocate by sending missionaries from our Church all through the States. We make war on no one. Our churches are open to all denominations. George Francis Train and Bishop Pierce have lectured and preached in our Tabernacle in Salt Lake. Our religion consists in doing right in all things. We are all equal. Why, there is one of Brigham Young's nephews sitting by your side (pointing to Elder James Taylor.) He was sent out on the hard work, just like the rest of us."

"But what about your plural marriages?"

"Well," replied Elder Morgan, "we marry for eternity. We believe that husbands and wives are reunited in heaven. We think it the duty of every man to take care of more than one woman. They are almost entirely dependent upon men. God says, 'Multiply and replenish the earth,' and He has given us talents which we must not hide. Why, just think of it, here in Tennessee you have 17,000 more women than men, and, under the law of the State, these women must violate the solemn command of God to marry. But our Church is greatly misrepresented. There is not more than one in ten of our married population who has more than one wife, and most of them only have two."

The whole party are gentlemanly and courteous gentlemen, and seem deeply in earnest. They were all huddled together in one room at the Florentine Hotel, and were busily engaged in arranging plans for operating in the South. Their names are as follows: Alexander Bills, Henry Beckstead, Henry Thompson, Willis Robison, James Taylor, Levi Taylor, John Woolley, Samuel Parish, Orville Thompson and Elder John Morgan.

BLANCHE DOUGLASS

Tries to Realize on Her Correspondence with Walter Malley.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—Edward Hanley, oysterman, 45 East Houston street; John Gourevan, aged 23, waiter, 50 Bowery; and Wm. Brett, aged 24, 232 Third avenue, are prisoners at Police Headquarters, charged with attempt to blackmail Walter Malley, one of the Malleys who, with Blanche Douglass, were put on trial in New Haven on the charge of murdering Jennie Cramer. Hanley, whose mistress Blanche Douglass has been since the Malleys cast her off, was the instigator of the plot. He stole from Blanche's trunk the bundle of love-letters, 200-odd in number, written by Walter Malley to Blanche before and after the famous trial. These he offered to sell to their author, threatening, if his terms were not accepted, to have them published. The police were called upon and arrested the conspirators while bargaining, with the letters in their possession. Hanley says Blanche helped him to put up the job to blackmail Malley.

Throughout the examination in Court today, Blanche Douglass stood by Walter Malley, and when she left Court she was joined by him before she had gone a block. They went away together.

The prisoners were returned to Police Headquarters.

The letters are in a handwriting that is alleged to be Walter Malley's, and are signed "Wall," "Wallace," or not signed at all. They are all addressed to Miss Nellie Maxwell. There is one from Blanche Douglass to "Wall." The general tenor indicates that the writer was very fond of Miss Douglass, and very anxious to have her lead a proper life, while she was continually backsliding and causing her lover much anguish. The following is a sample:

NEW HAVEN, July 30

I am so lonesome without you. I fee like making away with myself. I was up to Hatel Stevens last night to see poor Chip Smith, who is to die in four weeks. He was very glad to see me. I took a walk in the park while there, and looked up at two windows with wire screens, but there was no bright smile there as of old. I may see you next week, but can't say for certain. My music will be published in about two weeks. It is to have a picture of the green on the cover and photo of the little fellow. No signature.]

On August 13 Blanche Douglass writes from Mt. Vernon.

MY DEAR WALL—Your very kind and loving letter received; glad to hear from you always, and when I get your letters I read them over six times a day. It is a month since you were down, and it looks like six months to me. Please send me a letter the day before you come down, and tell me where to see you. Do not send a telegram. I told Mrs Carter I was to go with my godmother and her children to Long Branch, and my brother is to go, too. Well, there is some young gentlemen down stairs who wants me to go down to make a mash, as they call it, but I am too busy writing to you. They are great flirts, the girls here. They were just here again. Oh, dear! Well, I am going to New York Monday, for some things I have there. Mrs. Carter's box is 287. Yours very truly,

NELLIE

MY DEAR NELLIE—I have been here looking for you. Oh, now you have misjudged me. A letter has been here since Saturday, just after you left. Whatever you have done will be forgiven. Come back to me for old time's sake. Always yours,

WALL

In other letters "Wall" congratulates her and himself that the papers have not spoken of a recent meeting between them.

In a letter dated August 30 he writes:

The family are in New York, so that I am alone and I tell you, just sweeting when I sat in that big house of ours sweet memories came vividly back to me of the time when a certain little body kept me company. Well, my own, what shall I say to you? We will have to think of some name sweet enough.

"Yours, with bushels of XXX,

"WALLACE."

Boiling Lye.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 25.—To-night Mary Stockton, a resident of New street, this City, in a fit of anger following a quarrel with Mrs. Welsh, poured a bucket of boiling lye over Mrs. Welsh's head and shoulders, injuring her, it is thought, mortally. She was taken to the hospital. Mrs. Welsh is the mother-in-law of Seddons, the prisoner who burned to death in the County jail recently, and her quarrel was concerning Seddons' widow. Mrs. Stockton was arrested.

Said He Was Sorry.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Oct. 26.—Deacon Richardson, expelled from the Hanson-Place Baptist Church, because the company of which he is President laid railroad track on Sunday, was restored to membership last evening on expressing regret and asking forgiveness.

Mutilated Greenbacks.

VINCENNES, Ind., Oct. 25.—Frederick Price has been arrested for passing mutilated greenbacks. He would cut up four $10 bills and two $1 and make six $10 from them. A large amount of mutilated cash was found on his person. He is the chief of a gang having expert mutilators and pasters in Ohio.

Rough on Rats.

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed-bugs, skunks, chipmunks, gophers. 15c. Druggists.

MISSIONARY WORK.

Thirty-Sixth Annual Session of the American Missionary Association.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 24.—The American Missionary Association began its 36th annual session here this afternoon, ex-Gov. Washburn, of Massachusetts, presiding. Rev. Dr. Wolcott, of this City, conducted the devotional exercises. The annual report of Treasurer Hubbard was presented, showing the following receipts for the year ended September 30th: American Missionary Association current fund, $297,584; endowments for Talladego College, $21,000; endowment for Fisk University, $500; Arlington fund appropriated and used during the year, $9,000; State fund appropriated, $64,694; total, $500,960.

Rev. Dr Strieby, General Secretary, gave a survey of the work of the Association for the year, as follows: Educational work at the South—Chartered institutions, 8; high and normal schools, 14; common, 33; teachers employed, 241; total number of students, 9,608—a gain over last year of 500. Of these there are in the theological department, 72; law, 23; collegiate, 194; college preparatory, 153; normal, 2,552; grammar, 1,103; intermediate, 2,185; primary, 3,381.

Church work at the South—New churches organized in the year, 6; houses of worship built in the year, 10; total number of churches, 53; total number of members, 5,641; additions on profession, 709.

Chinese work—Schools, 15; teachers, 31; scholars, 2,557; number of persons who have ceased from idolatry, 153; number converted, 166; total number of hopeful conversions since the commencement of the work, 431.

The Indian work—Agents, 4; missionaries, 3; churches, 2; church members, 42; Sunday school scholars, 156; scholars aided at Hampton Institute, 89.

The African work—Six missionaries, 10 native teachers and preachers, three churches, nine out-stations and four schools at Mendi Mission.

Explorations of Rev. Dr. Lodd and Snow, who went 250 miles up the Nile, are reported.

This evening Rev. Dr. Twitchell, of Cleveland, delivered the address of welcome, and Rev. Dr. G. L. Goodell, of St. Louis, preached the annual sermon, following which was communion service.

WOMAN'S WORK.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union—A Stirring Address by Miss Willard.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 25.—The ninth annual convention of the Women's National Christian Temperance Union assembled at the First Christian Church this morning with a large audience present including many visitors and Miss Francis E. Willard, President; Mrs. Caroline E. Buell, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Mary A. Woodbridge, Recording Secretary; Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, Assistant Recording Secretary; Miss Esther Pugh, Treasurer. The church was handsomely decorated, and the exercises were of great interest.

In her address at the morning session, Miss Willard said: "The W. C. T. U. is to my thought but a vast and growing network of telegraph lines along which fly swift and blessed messages transmitted by the divine spirit whose central battery is the heart of Christ. Slow, difficult and adventurous as is the work of building these lines, establishing stations, enlisting and teaching operators, one forgets the hardship in remembering what are the messages and when we obey them, throbbing over the wires with their sweet 'Peace on earth, good will to men.' Having spent the year in a delightful tour of combined construction and inspection, I am happy to report all the main lines in excellent working order, with a new (State) branch line opened in Texas, another in Missouri, and a third in Tennessee, while several hundred local stations have been established since we last met. Our most southerly station on the continent, added this year, is San Antonio; our most northern is Spokane, Washington Territory. On the frontier we have a new one in Ogden, Wyoming Territory, and several in Utah and Oregon; while the Christian women of Honolulu have written for instructions and Sidney-Australia, just reports, almost six, ultaneously with Richmond, Va., a woman's temperance union of over 100 names. Messages received by our chief operator at our central office in the Bible House, New York, indicate that at the present rate of construction we shall be able to report at our next meeting a branch line in every State and Territory of the Republic, offset by one in every Canadian province, and a station in each capital, commercial and educational center of North America. Nothing less is worthy of our plans, our purposes and powers. Electric, indeed, has been the rapidity of growth in temperance sentiment throughout the Nation this wondrous year. As we call the roll of States, Iowa, which was last year a tremulous hope, stands forth a glorious victor. Kansas nobly holds forth for prohibition, Indiana occupies the extreme skirmish line of a christian civilization in its battle for two amendments, prohibition and woman's ballot. If carried simultaneously these closely correlated measures will not only capture the enemy's citadel, but garrison it with soldiers, loyal and invincible."

Miss Willard concluded her address by giving a number of suggestions for the development of the work in 1883. She recommends the appointment of a Financial Secretary and prompt payment of dues and a greatly enlarged fund.

MOBBED BY GIRLS.

Fair Candy-Makers, 175 Strong Make It Hot for a Meddlesome Foreman.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—The confectionery manufactory of Henry Maillard, at 116 and 118 West Twenty-fifth street, is just now an armed camp of girls. The girls are 175 strong, and Assistant Foreman Augustus Weil went to Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday to swear the peace against them.

Ever since Mr. Maillard hired Mr. Weil as a packer a year ago the girls have complained that he "bossed us around too much," as one of them put it yesterday. Mr. Maillard went to Europe two months ago. The girls say that matters immediately got worse. On Saturday Foreman Lagrognier discharged four of the girls. They declared that Weil had induced him to do it.

While the packer was at work down stairs on Saturday afternoon the girls began descending from all parts of the five-story building, and made for him with a rush. The girls' voices sounded uncommonly frodious war cries. The girls were going to kill him, they said. Mr. Weil ran into the street, and they followed. He found himself surrounded on the walk by an angry, gesticulating and screaming mob. It is alleged that he produced a stick from under his coat, and by brandishing it without doing any actual damage managed to break through the ranks and get into a neighboring cigar shop. The girls attacked the cigar shop. Then the police appeared. They made no arrests, but took Weil into custody for his safety. As they were going through the streets with him, the girls gathered excitedly around them, but attempted no further violence.

Yesterday morning Mr. Weil was at the factory as usual. The chief clerk says that he brought a stick to the shop with him. He remained only a short time when he went away, saying that he was going to swear the peace against the girls. The chief clerk said to the reporter:

"There is danger here of an outbreak at any moment. The feeling of the girls against Weil runs very high, and we sympathize with them in their complaints. Mr. Weil asserts that he has given orders to the girls by direction of Mr. Maillard, but Mr. Maillard denies that. We must wait till Mr. Maillard comes back, which will be next week."

Boston's Broken Bank.

BOSTON, Oct. 24.—After nearly a year spent in examining into the affairs of the Pacific National Bank, sufficient evidence has been obtained to warrant the indictment of A. V. Benyon, the former President, whose alleged fraudulent management caused a loss to the stockholders and creditors of the institution of upwards of $2,000,000. The indictment which the Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court has found against Benyon charges the alleged issuing of some $50,000 of time drafts. The Journal, in exposing Benyon's gross mismanagement, will show that he issued $1,700,000 in certificates of deposit on unlawful securities instead of cash, and when the bank had no funds to loan; and that, in addition, he loaned the credit of the bank daily to private individuals to an enormous extent, so that when the crash came unsecured checks, backed by the name of one man, aggregated over $1,250,000. This without the bank's securing a dollar's advantage from such transactions.

Robert Ford acquitted.

PLATTSBURG, Mo., Oct. 26.—The jury in the case of Robert Ford, charged with the murder of Wood Hite, after being out 41 hours, returned a verdict of not guilty. Bob was warmly congratulated by his friends and immediately telegraphed the finding of the jury to Gov. Crittenden and Chief of Police Speers at Kansas City.

Rendino's Russia Salve is unequalled for chilblains, chapped hands, frost bites, etc. Try it

THE WILD WOMAN

Of North Carolina Pursued by 400 Farmers—Great Excitement Among the Negroes.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Oct. 20.—For months past there have been rumors of a terrible apparition, which has terrorized all the women and children in Clearcreek Township. The women say that for two weeks they have been subject to terrifying visits in the absence of their husbands from a creature like a shiny black negress, with long flair and gleaming eyes. She asks in barely distinguishable gibberish for a baby to eat, and makes efforts to get hold of the children. The men, getting tired of the fears of their wives, determined to catch the creature, and for the past week crowds of farmers have been daily and nightly chasing her without success.

The first effort to catch her was made a week ago by John Roberts, a blacksmith. The wild creature had appeared several times at a fire which it was the habit of Carey Moore (colored), of the neighborhood, to light after dark in the yard of his house for the preparation of his meals. Roberts was put there to watch for her, and she appeared even before the flames were well kindled. She presented such a wild look in the half light and asked for food in such a wild fashion that Roberts was demoralized. He recovered, however, made an outcry and attempted to seize the woman, but she slipped through his hands and disappeared in the dark shadows of the woods. Tuesday morning Maj. Steven Cowell caught sight of the creature and chased her across an open field. He was badly hurt in his efforts to keep up with her, and reported that she outran a buck and cleared four corn-rows at a leap. That same night she was again enticed away from the gloom of the woods by the kindling of a fire, and was chased by 30 men without success.

Capt. Marsh Allen, later in the day, met her in the neighborhood, with her face torn and bleeding, and a long, bloody knife in her hands. The creature was naked and so unearthly and terrible looking to him that he says he is not sure it is a human being. Her hair reached almost to her feet, but was kinky, like that of the African. It is not more fright which has caused the country people to organize in their attempt to catch the creature which has been living in the forest and swamp fastnesses for a year or more. Some months ago, it is reported, an infant was spirited away from its parents' yard, while they were in the corn field, and was never heard from, and the disappearance was from that section of the country in which the wild woman has been seen, and mothers, whose children are in terror for fear their little ones may also become food for the cannibal negress.

Yesterday the farmers, some mounted and others on foot, assembled for the purpose of surrounding a swamp in which the creature is known to be hid. There were 400 men hauled together for the chase. At first it was attempted to run her down with bloodhounds, but they refused to chase her, which deepened the superstitious feeling with which the man, as well as the women, of the community began to regard her. The men then made the attempt to catch her, but without success. The excitement among the negros and simple country folks is intense. By the more intelligent farmers from that section the theory is advanced that the creature is some half-witted woman, who has been so long hunted down that she lives in terror of all human beings, and therefore lives like an animal in the forest, her necessities having forced her to eat anything she can get, including even human flesh.

WILKESON-BEECHER.

A Suit to Recover $10,000 Advanced to Beecher to Write the Life of Christ.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—The case of Samuel Wilkeson against the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher for breach of contract will probably be called in Part II. of the Supreme Court of this City some time during the present week. The contract is one which Beecher made with the publishing house of Ford & Co., in December, 1867, to write for them "The Life of Christ." Beecher agreed to write the book within 18 months, and received as part payment in advance, and before he would sign the contract, $10,000. The plaintiff in the suit, Samuel Wilkeson, paid the $10,000 which Mr. Beecher demanded as the price of his signature to the contract of Ford & Co., of which firm Wilkeson was a co-partner. This was 15 years ago. To this day Wilkeson has been unable to get the book out of Beecher, or make him hand back his $10,000.

"Three years or so ago," said Mr Wilkeson, "I offered to compromise the entire breach of the contract on the return of the amount advanced—an offer which Beecher pronounced magnanimous, tearfully accepted, and gushingly promised to pay. I understand by my offer. The suit is brought to recover the $10,000, and the amount of various damages resulting from the non-performance of the agreement. The contract was purchased by a stranger at public sale of the assets of Ford & Co., and subsequently acquired by me. Hence I am the sole plaintiff. I have directed my counsel to subpœna Beecher, and understand that the exegetical divine will swear deviously, but solemnly, first, that he did not make any such contract; second, that if he did make it, it was modified by an agreement, at some time or other subsequently made, which expressly waived the delays of performance in the first contract; third, that, though he did contract with Ford & Co. to write the "Life of Christ" and complete it on June 28, 1869, the bankruptcy of Ford & Co. in 1866, seven years after, disabled them to carry out the contract on their part, and reverted to Beecher the right to publish the book; fourth—going exegetically down to the bottom of things—that he never agreed to write the 'Life of Christ' in 18 months, nor in any specified time whatever, but only agreed to use his best exertions to write it, and he has all along been willing, is now exceedingly willing, and will continue to be willing as long as he lives, to use his best exertions. There (with a side wink of his funniest eye) he has not violated any agreement, or got anybody's money on a false promise. Indeed, he is just as innocent in this case as he was in the Tilton case

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We now have a very large and complete line of Real Novelties in Billiard Cloth, Cachmere, Shuda, Embroidered Robes in all the Fashionable Shades.

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We have the Largest Stock of

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In both Black and Colored. Also, several lines of PLUSHES in all shades, that we are selling very cheap.
We are offering 20 pieces Black Gros Grain Silk at $1.19, that Beats the World. Send for Sample.

Cloaks, Dolmans. Circulars, Pellisseres and Ulsters.

Our stock of Fall and Winter Wraps were Never so Full, and Never so Cheap.

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Is enabled to undersell any exclusive Clothing House in this City. See the difference in the expenses of the "Great and Only" Clothing Houses and those of OUR Clothing Department:

EXCLUSIVE CLOTHING HOUSE.	
Rent	$2,000
Six salesmen	4,000
Manager	2,000
Partner	5,000
Bookkeeper	1,000
Advertising	3,000
Manager's expense	2,000
Total	$19,000

BEE HIVE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.	
Rent	$ —
Four salesmen	3,120
Manager	—
Partner	—
Bookkeeper	—
Advertising	350
Manager's expense	1,000
Total	$4,470

These figures are FACTS. Thus you see we do business for less than one fourth those of our heavy competitors; and as our money is just as good as any body's, we can buy Clothing as Cheap, as Good as Stylish, as desirable in every respect as can any exclusive dealer, and, better still, we can UNDERSELL them all by 8 to 20 per cent on every dollar.

BEFORE YOU BUY ANY CLOTHING VISIT THE "BEE HIVE."

Balance of Jos. Lee's Stock being Closed out VERY CHEAP.

EATON'S "BEE HIVE."

OHIO CONGRESSMEN.

Complete Official Returns From All the Congressional Districts.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 31.—The following is the official abstract of votes cast for Representatives in the Forty-eighth Congress as taken from the records in the office of Secretary of State:

FIRST DISTRICT.

Hamilton County—Benj. Butterworth, R.	18,781
John F. Follett, D.	17,540
Charles C. Benton, G.	22
Follett's majority	819

SECOND DISTRICT.

Hamilton County—Amor Smith, jr., R.	14,176
Isaac M. Jordan, D.	15,383
Jordan's majority	1,147

THIRD DISTRICT.

	E. M.	D. W.	Wm. P.
E. Shultz, R.	Murray, D.	McKee, P.	Miller, G
Preble	2,427	2,241	252
Darke	3,258	3,258	14
Montgomery	8,923	10,519	140
Totals	15,888	16,106	406
Murray over Shultz, 284.			

FOURTH DISTRICT.

	Jacob S.	Feed.	C. Z.	Wm.
Conklin, R.	LeFevre, D.	Payne, P.	Dillon, G
Allen	2,410	3,053	1	
Auglaize	1,952	2,533	1	
Darke	3,319	4,646		184
Mercer	2,015	2,815	6	
Shelby	1,600	2,128		
Totals	9,883	10,996	7	184
LeFevre's majority, 6,913				

FIFTH DISTRICT.

	L. B.	G. E.	M.	John
Hoard, R.	Senor, D.	Bell, P.	Seitz, G.	
Crawford	1,727	3,650	236	19
Hancock	2,819	3,716		60
Putnam	1,447	2,843		70
Seneca	3,139	4,666	40	100
Wyandot	1,814	2,550	11	2
Totals	11,006	16,619	287	251
Seney's majority, 5,613.				

SIXTH DISTRICT.

	J. H.	W. D.	E. T. G.	Longen-
Brigham, R.	Hill, D.	Hayes, P.	heiser, G.	
Defiance	1,725	2,269	67	18
Fulton	2,155	1,778	282	33
Henry	1,611	2,549	93	—
Lucas	7,486	7,152		277
Van Wert	2,547	2,368		—
Williams	2,089	2,109	31	207
Wood	3,607	3,111	141	183
Totals	22,420	21,336	614	718
Hill's majority, 721.				

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

	H. C.	J. E.	Camp-	S. K.	Mc-	C. C.
Morey, R.	Bell, D.	oneil, P.	Parker, G.			
Butler	2,262	6,119				2
Clermont	3,317	3,030	14			47
Greene	2,458	2,712	142			—
Warren	2,149	2,243				—
Totals	11,451	11,410	156			49
Morey's majority, 41.						

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

	J. W.	H.	J. R.	A. S.
Keifer, R.	Young, D.	Smith, P.	Platt, G	
Champaign	2,827	2,031	75	35
Clark	4,257	4,005	472	50
Logan	2,968	1,948	282	37
Madison	2,051	1,574	134	
Pickaway	2,357	3,186	37	
Totals	14,460	12,744	1,000	122
Keifer's majority, 1,716.				

NINTH DISTRICT.

	J. D.	F.	W.
Robinson, R.	Powell, D.	Baker, P.	
Delaware	2,859	2,581	240
Hardin	3,259	2,544	102
Knox	3,200	2,871	134
Marion	3,133	2,312	96
Morrow	2,161	1,972	213
Union	2,613	1,967	249
Totals	17,224	15,148	1,117
Robinson's majority, 676.			

TENTH DISTRICT.

	C. A.	F. H.	J. H.	J. W.
King, R.	Hurd, D.	Rhoads, G.	Lace, P.	
Erie	3,107	3,365	58	25
Lorain	3,761	3,664	218	74
Ottawa	1,520	2,002	10	—
Sandusky	2,368	3,083	61	74
Total	13,439	14,334	337	273
Hurd's majority, 1,104.				

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

	J. W.	Mc-	J. P.	Lee-	A. Crab	D. Ben-
Cornick, R.	doon, D.	tree, P.	pett, G.			
Adams	2,092	2,314	1		1	
Gallon	2,797	1,731	23		31	
Jackson	2,250	1,955	80		—	
Lawrence	3,133	2,134	79		—	
Scioto	3,246	2,913				
Vinton	1,510	1,762				
Total	15,788	13,007	183			111
McCornick's majority, 2,781.						

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

	A. Hart, R.	L. T. Neal, D.	D. Hill, P.
Brown	2,769	3,910	15
Clinton	2,222	1,883	259
Fayette	1,958	1,083	78
Madison	1,321	1,868	283
Pike	1,419	1,876	110
Total	10,688	10,688	748
Hart's majority, 10.			

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

	H. C.	Dris-	G. L.	Con-	Z. C.	T. P.
Ely, R.	coll, D.	verse, D.	Payne, P.	Jones, G.		
Fairfield	2,606	3,530	100			
Franklin	7,451	8,455	224			68
Hocking	1,417	2,07				170
Perry	2,556	2,994	4			364
Total	14,032	16,566	328			606
Converse's majority, 3,674.						

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

	R. A.	G. W.	J. W.
	Horr, R.	Geudes, D.	Bell, P.
Ashland	4,069	3,102	183
Huron	3,168	3,197	48
Lorain	4,109	3,110	195
Richland	3,168	4,798	185
Totals	12,604	14,207	901
Geddes majority, 1,603.			

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

	R. R.	A. J.	W.	S. Bron-
	Dawes, R.	Warner, D.	Reese, P.	son, G
Athens	2,301	2,159	193	
Meigs	3,175	2,090	1	
Monroe	3,122	3,285	34	
Morgan	2,084	1,729		9
Washington	5,754	4,186	113	20
Totals	19,018	13,739	341	112
Warner's majority 691.				

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

	A. R.	B.	Jay	J. Jud-
	Clark, R.	Wilkins, D.	Odell, P.	kins, G
Coshocton	3,082	2,982		
Holmes	1,021	2,717	6	
Licking	3,391	4,604		81
Muskingum	5,056	5,051		104
Tuscarawas	2,043	4,219		83
Total	14,422	19,573	6	268
Wilkins majority, 5,151.				

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

	J. T.	Up.	R. J.	Alex.	J. S.	Lu-
	degraff, R.	ander, D.	cock, P.	ton, G		
Belmont	4,124	5,130	2			88
Guernsey	2,066	2,795	201			113
Harrison	2,243	1,691	15			
Jefferson	3,314	2,623				
Noble	1,508	1,695	79			111
Totals	14,165	13,265	301			322
Updegraff's majority, 900.						

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

	Wm. McKin-	J. H. Wal-				
	ley, jr., R.	lace, D.	Foster, P.	Brush, G.		
Carroll	2,005	1,407	65			
Columbiana	4,311	4,498	470			55
Mahoning	4,278	3,915	256			52
Stark	6,211	7,448	187			149
Total	16,805	16,268	976			261
McKinley's majority 5.						

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

	Taylor,	Rockwell,	Smith,	Harmon,
	R.	D.	P.	G.
Portage	2,959	2,754	142	
Lake	2,118	750		61
Geauga	2,004	534	101	28
Ashtabula	4,408	1,884	328	129
Trumbull	4,313	2,976	464	300
Total	15,799	7,648	1,035	522
Taylor's majority, 8,051.				

TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

	McClure,	R.	Foran,	D.	Odell,	P.	Smith,	G.
Summit	4,447		3,441		341		104	
Medina	2,606		2,076		145		92	
Wayne	3,779		4,077		521		7	
Part Cuyahoga	3,148		3,485		182			
Total	13,980		14,080		1,189		181	
Foran's majority, 100.								

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

	Everett,	R.	Foran,	D.	Doan,	P.
Part Cuyahoga	14,378		15,046		1,099	
Foran's majority, 4,668.						

Oberlin, O.

OBERLIN, Oct. 30.—Mr. Samuel Squires, of this place, is now hunting for his family in Canada.

Dr. Dudley Allen, jr., who has for several years been perfecting himself abroad in medical study, especially in reference to the ear and eye, returned from Europe a few days since.

The first story front of the new block is being rapidly fitted up with plate glass windows.

Bryan, O.

BRYAN, Oct. 31.—Mr. Colin C. Thays, who has been visiting at Paola, Kan., for the past few month, returned here last week for a few weeks' visit among friends and acquaintances.

Harry Magnus, better known as the "Charming Conversationalist," Sundayed here with his family. He is now located in Chicago.

E. H. Terry has had a large grist ground as has probably ever been ground in this part of the country, one day last week. The Motel Mills ground 149 bushels for him.

New sidewalks are shooting up all over the city, but there are still some others to be attended to. They have been warned, and why do property owners procrastinate?

Tyson & Baxter's combination gas machine got out of order last week, and an application of experienced help was necessary, and now it works nicely.

Common Pleas Court opens on November 13, with four criminal and 72 civil cases on the docket. A term will probably be of greater length than the last, as there are no liquor cases to be nolled.

The social of the Bryan Christian Temperance Union is to be held at the residence of J. S. Keffer, on West High street, to-morrow evening.

Our new band is bidding fair to rival the old ones. The new band possesses none of the detrimental element of the old ones, and there is no reason why it should not succeed.

F. M. Carter announces his intention of putting a brick block on the northeast corner of the Square next Spring.

Harry Townsend's theatrical Company was here two nights last week, but owing to the inclemency of the weather, they were poorly patronized.

Frank Hall has returned and is working for Frank Hauser.

TAFIFF TOPICS.

A Record of 2,000 Pages Being Prepared—No Radical Changes Recommended.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—The stenographic report of the statements made before the Tariff Commissioners are about completed. It is expected that within a week it will be in type and ready for distribution by the Government office. Under the law creating the Commission it was made the duty of the public printer to distribute copies of the testimony to the Senators and Representatives just as fast as printed. The Commission traveled about 7,000 miles, held public sessions about 70 days, and heard the statements of between 500 and 600 persons. The printed record will fill about 2,000 pages.

The recommendations of the Commission will not be made known until officially communicated to Congress at the opening of the next session. In the opinion of persons who have had unusually good opportunity of judging of the sentiment of the Commission, no radical or important changes in the existing Tariff will be recommended. The abandonment of compound duties, i. e., of advalorem rates, combined with specific rates, will be recommended. It is probable some important changes in Custom House regulations as to clearance, consular, invoices, duties or charges and such matters, will be suggested. No change will be recommended in duties on china ware. The re-imposition of a duty on quinine, as persistently urged on the part of manufacturers of chemicals, will not be advised. The duty on raw wool will remain practically the same as at present. The action of the Cresson Convention of persons engaged in the steel and iron business in favor of increased rates of duty on iron ore and steel in their various stages, will hardly be endorsed by the Commission. In fact, the general result of the report of the Commission will be in favor of making the least possible number of changes. The postponement of the general tariff revision is retained until the regular assembly of the next Congress in December, 1883.

"GUS" SIEG DEAD.

The Veteran Engineer Whose Heroism Saved a Crowded Train Dies of His Injuries.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—August Sieg died in St. Francis Hospital, Jersey City, last night. He was the hero of the accident to a crowded passenger train on the Pennsylvania Railroad between New York and Newark last Sunday afternoon. He had been detailed to run engine 609 ahead of the express past 1 o'clock afternoon train out of Jersey City. The engine is a powerful soft coal burner, and the experiment of equipping her with a new appliance that had worked well on hard coal engines was to be tried that afternoon. The invention was one to carry off surplus steam, above safety pressure, from the boiler into the smokestack. August Sieg was an engineer of 20 years' experience, and his presence ahead of a passenger train indicated, according to the rules of that railroad, that his standing was excellent. More than 600 passengers were in the care of himself and Conductor Whelpley. William Bingham, Sieg's fireman, was in the cab with him. The train rolled away from the Point of Rocks at 40 miles an hour, and as it approached the signal station on the Hackensack meadows, Sieg saw a red disk displayed. He endeavored to stop the engine, when suddenly the cab was filled with dense flames, fed by fuel. He tried to shut the furnace door, but could not. All aflame, he fled over the tender to the foremost car, shouting something that no two persons understood alike, and then, accompanied by one or two brave men, dashed back into the blazing cab. The engine was stopped, and when the steam and smoke cleared away Sieg was seen in the water tank on the tender. He had climbed down the manhole in order to extinguish the flames of his burning clothes. The flesh hung in strads from his hands, and his body was awfully burned. He lingered until last night. He leaves a wife and five children in Philadelphia. His body will be sent to them to day. The nature of the accident which cost him his life is in dispute.

MILWAUKEE MYSTERY.

Description of the Lost Child and Reward for Her Return.

MILWAUKEE, Oct 27.—Not the slightest clue has been obtained of Maggie Hennecke, who disappeared on Tuesday afternoon. Great excitement prevails in all circles, as the rumor gains belief that she has been abducted for a foul purpose. Her father offers $5,000 reward. She is described as follows: Margaret Hennecke, 11 years old; home, No 318 Hanover street, Milwaukee, Wis. She had on a navy-blue dress of cashmere stuff, trimmed around the skirt with two rows of fine plaiting of the same material; white apron, woven in cuecs and trimmed with home-made lace; stockings of blue and white stripe; black but oned shoes; green felt hat, trimmed with plaid ribbon; light gold chain, from which hung a locket and a basket cut out of a nut; light gold ear-rings, cloak of light and brown mixture, heavy woolen goods. Height, about four feet four inches; a strong and healthy child; intelligent and quiet; rather high and broad forehead; brown hair, about 12 inches long, inclined to be curly, worn braided and tied with wine-colored ribbons. Photograph with the Chief of Police of Milwaukee. Address Chief of Police, Milwaukee, or C. Hennecke, 79 and 81 Buffalo street, Milwaukee, Wis. The parents being very wealthy, and the family relations being of the pleasantest nature, no other theory can be accepted than abduction, either for a ransom or other foul purposes.

TEMPERANCE.

The Episcopal Church Temperance Society—Must Not Drink in Bar Rooms, Nor Treat or be Treated.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—The first annual convention of the Episcopal Church Temperance Society opened at Cuickering Hall to-day. Delegates from Pennsylvania, Missouri, Kentucky, Virginia and Iowa are present. Rev. H. G. Foster, D. D., presided.

The report of the Executive Committee showed the society members, under their pledge, at the discretion of the member, may cover any and all of the following cases: Never to drink except at meals, and then in the most moderate quantities; never to drink in bar rooms; never to "treat" or be "treated" in business transactions. Further, they say, there are many devout and conscientious persons free from the temptation of this vice who feel from various causes, whether for the sake of example for others or for the sake of their own health they are bound to "total abstinence;" but these are "cases of conscience," by which the liberty of others is not to be jacked or fettered. As to legislation, they say our official position must be limitation and restriction rather than prohibition, but the aim of the society would not be reached if did not afford a platform broad enough to give room for harmonious agreement.

Lightning's Fearful Work.

PIERCE CITY, Mo., Oct 30.—A very severe thunder storm visited this vicinity Saturday. The lightning struck the stable of M. R. Neavins, a farmer residing four miles west of here, and killed his son, Oak Neavins, aged 22 years, who was in the stable at the time. The same bolt also killed four horses, two other horses in the stable being unhurt. There were three different apartments for horses. In the one where the three stood one on each side was killed. In the place where young Neavins was there was only one horse, which was killed. In another place there were two horses, and only one was killed. The bolt struck Neavens upon the back of his head and tore his hat to pieces. The report of the thunder was not so loud as to cause any great alarm, and it was not known for some time that any damage had been done.

Army Officers Must Pay Their Debts.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Judge Advocate Swaim, in reply to the inquiry of the Secretary of War, takes the ground that officers of the army who refuse to pay their debts are liable to the process of common law the same as civilians, and where their acts tend to bring discredit upon the army or in any way to impair the efficiency or discipline of the service they constitute sufficient cause for court martial.

A Matter of Ten Millions.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—The estimates of the various Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, show a large increase over the estimates for the present fiscal year. Those for the Navy Department are between four and five million dollars in excess, while in the War Department the estimates for some of the river and harbor improvements are 50 per cent. greater than those of the preceding year. The Postoffice Department asks for $1,500 000 more than they did last year, and a proportionate increase is asked by the other Departments. It is estimated that the aggregate increase of all will reach 10 millions of dollars.

THEATER BURNED.

The Park Theater, Where Mrs. Langtry Was to Have Made Her First Appearance, in Ruins—The Stage Carpenter Missing and Two Men Badly Injured.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—Abbey's Park Theater, corner of Broadway and Twenty-second street, burned this evening, four hours before Mrs. Langtry was to make her debut before an American audience. The building, with all its contents, was destroyed. The loss is estimated at $250,000. There were scores of employes on the stage at the time of the fire. All escaped with the exception of Henry Clark and William F. Doran, who were driven to an upper window by the fire, and in jumping out were badly injured.

The origin of the fire is obscure. It started in the proscenium box behind the private box, apparently in a partition wall, perhaps caused by a bursting gas pipe. The rumor that the scene painter had upset a lamp was not substantiated. The fire swept on rapidly and was beyond control when help arrived. Much delay was caused by the failure of the automatic alarms on the stage to work, and likewise of the fire extinguishers. Ten minutes elapsed before the arrival of the firemen, and then the flames were bursting through the roof and the building was doomed.

From the balcony of the Albemarle hotel, two blocks away, Mrs. Langtry and Mrs. Labouchere viewed the conflagration. Mrs Langtry had just finished packing her wardrobe, in which she was to appear in the evening, and was in the act of sending it to the theater when the fire broke out.

Mr. Abbey's loss is over $100,000; insurance, $105,000. He immediately made arrangements to open Monday next in the Grand Opera House with Mrs. Langtry in "An Unequal Match."

The theater was small and elaborately decorated. The main entrance was on Broadway through a three story building, in which were stores and offices and on the third floor was the property room. This was an old building. The theater itself was built only in 1874. It extended from Twenty second street half way to Twenty-first, on Broadway. The stage entrance was on Twenty-second street. It had been newly frescoed and upholstered in preparation for Mrs. Langtry's debut.

The building belonged to the McComb estate. He was on his way to the theater when the fire broke out and he hastened to inform Mrs. Langtry of his misfortune. She is now suffering from nervousness and disappointment.

Other losses are estimated as follows: C. H George, mural decorator, who occupied a store under the theater, $15 000; insured for $5,000. Parsons & Scarlett, occupying the second floor, tailors, $30 000; partially insured. The building suffered to the extent of $40 000; insured.

To-night John Leo, stage carpenter at the theater, was reported missing. It is thought he perished in the flames.

Mrs Scoville.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 30.—A gentleman who arrived here to-night direct from London, Ont., says that he knows Mrs. Scoville, and that he saw her in London yesterday. He further stated that Mrs. Scoville was coming here unless something occurred to prevent, and that a friend of hers was now here, or coming, to make arrangements for her reception. She is traveling in disguise and under an assumed name. The fly cops here are looking for her at the Union Depot, but the chances are that after this gets into print they will look in vain. The gentleman in question is quite positive that Mrs. Scoville is in London, Ont., and he seems to know more than he cared to relate or that questioning would draw out.

LONDON, Ont., Oct. 31.—Mrs. Scoville arrived here last night, and is at the Tecumseh House. She is accompanied by her daughter Bertha. She denies her insanity, and has employed an attorney to protect her interests in a new trial, which she hopes to obtain.

To Colonize Palestine.

BOSTON, Oct. 31.—The Palestine Colonization and Christian Missionary Association has been incorporated here, formed for the purpose of colonizing Palestine with industrious, energetic Christians, and by their prudent labor and perseverance restore it to its former grandeur, so it will not only be the center of the world geographically, but also in art, science and wealth. The members of the Association claim that under proper management the soil can be restored to a very high state of cultivation. The mineral resources can be developed, and mechanical industries established, thereby producing a new line of commercial intercourse between other nations. The purpose of the association is to run a line of packets between Boston and Palestine, and the officers are negotiating for the purchase of suitable vessels.

A Victory for the Mormons.

SALT LAKE, Oct. 30.—Judge Hunter this morning delivered his decision in the mandamus of Dauglass and Pratt to compel the Salt Lake Sheriff and Territorial Auditor to surrender their books and offices to Douglass and Pratt, appointed by the Governor to their respective positions under the Hoar amendment to the Edmunds law. The Judge denied the writ on trivial grounds and his decision has caused many uncomplimentary remarks and great disgust among the Gentiles, who think so plain a law should have been put in force without delay or quibble. Hunter, they say, has always sided with the Mormons on the questions at issue between the Mormons and the Gentiles.

Neal and Craft.

LEXINGTON, Oct. 30.—Neal and Craft, the Ashland murderers, who have been held in the Fayette County jail for safe keeping, were taken to day to Catlettsburg for trial. The fear that a mob at the latter place would lynch the prisoners induced Gov. Blackburn to order out a battalion of the guard as a special escort. The military, commanded by Maj. J. R. Allen, consisting of the Lexington companies of infantry and a battery of artillery, 19 officers and 220 men, left this city to-day on a special train with the prisoners. Their safe arrival at Catlettsburg at 4 o'clock this afternoon announced.

Why Devins Was Dismissed.

WASHINGTON Oct. 30.—A story is on the streets to the effect that Richard Devins, late Disbursing Clerk in the Department of Justice, was transferred to the Postoffice Department because he was charged with giving information about the inside working of the Department of Justice to the star route defendants. It is added he has since informed the Attorney General that he simply gave the information to his official superior, Chief Clerk Mullikin, and the latter gave it out. It is said Mullikin and another prominent employe of the Department will be dismissed.

Ex-Gov. Hendricks Very Sick

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 29.—Ex Gov. Thomas A. Hendricks has been confined to his room for several days past with what was supposed to be neuralgia or rheumatism in the right foot, but erysipelas has since developed and his condition is such as to excite alarming apprehensions, as symptoms of gangrene have made their appearance. Drs. Parvin, Thompson and Dockridge are in daily attendance, and admit they are such that do not yield readily to medical treatment. It seems to be an hereditary disease which caused the death of his father and grandfather.

Perishing in Sight of 1,500 People.

CHORES, N. Y., Oct. 30.—Joseph Rivet, while repairing a bridge to-day, fell into the Courtland street canal. He was carried over a "weir" 25 feet high and dropped into a raceway running at right angles at a rapid rate. He was whirled along to a dam 50 feet high, over which he was carried and rushed through a wild gorge into the Mohawk River. His efforts for life were witnessed by 1,500 people. His body was recovered, Rivet leaves a wife and five children.

Bishop Talbot to Resign.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 31.—At a called meeting of the Standing Committee of the Diocese of Indiana, held at the residence of Bishop Talbot, on Monday evening, the 30th inst, the Bishop stated that finding himself incapacitated for the performance of his episcopal functions, he had decided to offer his resignation of the diocese to the House of Bishops.

Judge Swing Dead.

CINCINNATI Oct. 30.—Philip B. Swing, Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Ohio, died tonight at his residence in Bavaria O. Judge Swing was 62 years old. He was appointed to the District Judgeship by Pres. Grant in 1871, to succeed Judge Leavitt, who resigned on account of old age.

Killed by Eating Concentrated Lye.

WHEELING, Oct. 28.—At New Cumberland, Hancock County, Mrs. Andrew Horner had occasion to use concentrated lye, and, after doing so, carelessly left the box on the hearth. While her attention was attracted elsewhere for a moment, her little two-year-old boy picked up the box and ate a large quantity. Medical aid was at once summoned, but the sufferer died in great agony in a few hours.

VOORHEES ANSWERED.

What Posey County Farmers Would Do with Their Corn.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 29.—A story which comes from unusually good authority is going the rounds in regard to Sen. Voorhees, which is calculated to raise a laugh at the expense of the gifted Wabash statesman. Mr. Voorhees has been in the habit in his speeches in the present campaign of arguing against prohibition on the grounds of the supposed loss that farmers would sustain if corn should no longer be used in the manufacture. He pictures the straits to which farmers would be put to dispose of their corn, and when has been in the habit of asking "What will become of the great corn crop of Indiana when prohibition comes into effect?" He did this the other day, when speaking in Posey County, and after stating the extent of the corn yield in that County, made a most pathetic appeal for an answer to his query, and said: "I have asked this question again and again in the course of this campaign, and have never yet succeeded in getting an answer. And I now ask you, farmers of Posey, what will become of your magnificent corn crop if prohibition is adopted in Indiana?"

Just at that point, and while the Senator was pausing for oratorical effect to await a response, an old farmer in the crowd broke the silence with the question:

"Do I understand, Mr. Voorhees, that you really want an answer to that question?"

"Yes, sir," said the Senator, raising himself to his full height; "I am seeking information on that point."

"Then," replied the farmer, "I will tell you what we will do with our corn crop—we will raise more pork and less hell."

The crowd, it is said, thoroughly enjoyed the interruption, and the Senator was not a little discomfited at the laugh being turned against him at a Democratic meeting. He has not since displayed much anxiety for a prompt reply to his interrogation.

POSTAL AFFAIRS.

Annual Report of the First Assistant Postmaster General.

WASHINGTON Oct. 31.—The annual report of First Assistant P. M. Gen. Hatton gives the number of Postoffices in operation June 30, 1882, as 44,231, an increase of 1,719 during the year. One thousand nine hundred and fifty-one of these offices are filled by appointment of the President, and are known as "Presidential" offices, and the remainder, 44,280, are filled by appointment of the Postmaster General.

The free delivery system was in operation during the year in 112 of the principal cities, and employed 3 115 carriers. The regular appropriation for this service was $2,600,000, to which was added, by special appropriation, $25,000 to meet anticipated deficiency, making a total appropriation of $2,625,000, an increase of $125,000 over the previous year. The total cost of the service was $2,603,362.

Gen. Hatton recommends the free delivery system be extended to towns within short distance of one another which have not singly the required qualifications of population or gross revenue entitling them to it is service, but which have in the aggregate more than the required population or revenue. During this year the biennial adjustment of 8,013 Presidential Postmasters' salaries was made, an increase of 248 or 15 per cent. as compared with the previous adjustment. Returns from all parts of the Union showed a very gratifying and general increase in the business, and the sum necessary to pay the increased salaries of Postmasters, including the 335 special adjustments, amounts to $563,400, or 18 per cent. more than last year.

PRES. GARFIELD.

Resolutions of Respect Passed by the Trustees of Western Reserve University.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 27.—The following paper was presented by ex Pres. Hayes at the meeting of the trustees of Western Reserve University, held Wednesday:

"The committee to whom was referred the subject of placing upon record the sentiments of the board on the death of Pres. Garfield respectfully report as follows:

"The death of our eminent and lamented associate, Pres. Garfield, has brought to the members of this board the grief of a personal bereavement. It has deprived the cause of education of one of its ablest and most illustrious supporters, and Adelbert College of Western Reserve University of an earnest and influential friend.

"*Resolved*, That we lament the death of Pres. Garfield as that of a near and be oved friend and associate, whose character and achievements as a scholar and statesman are known and honored throughout the earth.

"*Resolved*, That a copy of this minute be sent to the family of the late Pres. Garfield."

GOV. CORNELL

Expresses His Opinion of New York Politics and Politicians

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 31, 1882.

To Hon. L. W. Cronkhite, Sandy Hill, N. Y.:

DEAR SIR:—Although personally a stranger, I will not permit me to offer my respectful and sincere congratulations on the manly and honorable stand you have taken in declining to secure a seat in Congress under the conditions required of you by local party managers. The tendency of recent years to secure political results by corrupting voters, by extravagant expenditure of money, is one of the most alarming features of our times, and it is a wholesome demonstration when a high-minded citizen refuses to encourage the degrading and corrupting system. Your position, in the opinion of good citizens, is far more honorable than a dozen terms in Congress as the result of bribery and corruption.

With sincere respect and esteem,

Yours very truly,

ALONZO B. CORNELL

Killed for Dancing.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 30.—To night at half-past 7 o'clock, Emil Trompeter stabbed, instantly killing Anton Delano, at a mechanics boarding house, on Liberty street, over the Rhine. Delano was a joiner, and was dancing in his room. Other boarders were annoyed and proposed calling a policeman. Emil Trompeter, a workman in Hall's safe factory, said: "No need of sending for the police, I'll stop him." Thereupon Trompeter disappeared, but returned shortly with a large butcher knife, which he plunged into Delano's breast. The murderer and his victim were both sober. The murderer deliberately walked away, telling the people he had killed a man, and is not yet arrested.

Bark Wrecked and All on Board Lost.

VICTORY, Oct. 29.—The British man-of-war Kingfisher, returned from the west coast of the Island, brings the news of the wreck, previously reported, of the bark Melville, 934 tons, Capt. Edward Harlow, owned by E. F. Harlow & Co., of Freeport, Me. She sailed from Shanghai for Victoria Aug. 18, and was wrecked on the reef off Berquist harbor on the 10th inst, and all hands are doubtless lost. The body of a lady dressed in silk and supposed to be the wife of Capt. Harlow, and four male bodies were washed ashore and buried by the Catholic priest at Hesquist. The Captain had two children on board, as well as his wife. The crew went to pieces in a short time after she struck.

District Tax Valuation.

WASHINGTON, Oct 27.—The report of the Assessor of the District of Columbia shows that the assessed value of taxable real estate in the District on June 30, 1882, was a little more than $42,500,000. To this may be added the value of the property of the United States, which was more than $85,000,000 on June 30. The value of the Government property in the city proper is almost exactly one half of the whole value. The Assessor calls for a New York assessment, and says that 20 squares in the wealthy northwest section, now assessed at an average value of 58 cents per square foot, ought to be assessed at $1, and are really worth $1 30.

How to Become Rich Suddenly

In the quiet hours of reflection when a man sits down and reflects upon the seemingly unevenness of fortune in this country, and even all countries, it causes a dismal attack of blues to pervade the epigastrium of one who is ignorant where the supply of food for him if and his family is to come from for the morrow. He thinks over the the millions accredited to Vanderbilt, Gould, Keene, Stewart, Wannamaker, Lorillard and many others whose names are as familiar as household words. He sighs for such wealth, and in his despair often would stop at extremity however desperate, to have even the title of riches the more fortunate seem to despise. He overlooks entirely a fact made known to everybody for years through the press that The Louisiana State Lottery Company at New Orleans, La., on the second Tuesday of every month distributes hundreds of thousands of dollars in princely fortunes to applicants to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, for less sum of $5 a wholeticket, or one-fifth fractionally for $1.

The Markets.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK'S BUSINESS.

Financial.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO BLADE, } WEDNESDAY, Nov. 1, 1882. }

TRADE.

The general trade of the country continues in a healthful condition. The dry goods trade, while quiet, is on a good basis. Pig iron has been weak, but in most other business there is a satisfactory movement for consumption.

To-day's reports up to latest hour by telegraph to the BLADE say money is loaning at 6 ₱ cent. Prime mercantile paper at 6½@8 ₱ cent. Bar silver, 112½c. Sterling Exchange weak and nominal; rates down ½ ₱ cent; actual business, $4.81¾ for 60 days and $4.85¾ for sight. Government bonds unchanged. State securities neglected. Railroad bonds dull. Stocks—After 11 o'clock the market continued dull and without important features.

The following will show the changes in Government bonds during the week ended Tuesday, Oct. 24, in comparison with price on Tuesday, the week previous:

	Oct 31.	Oct. 24
6s extended	101¾	101⅝
4½s co